

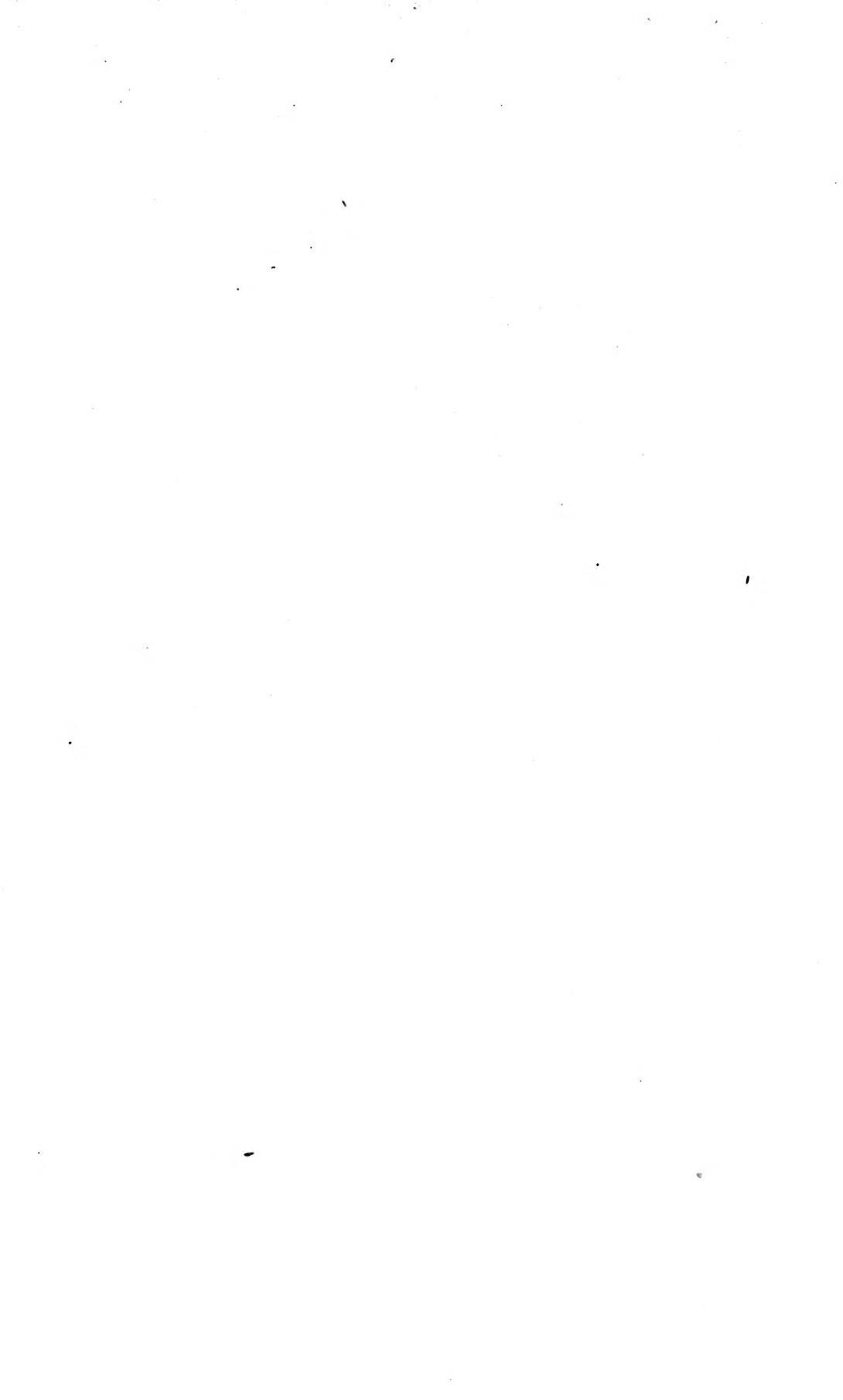


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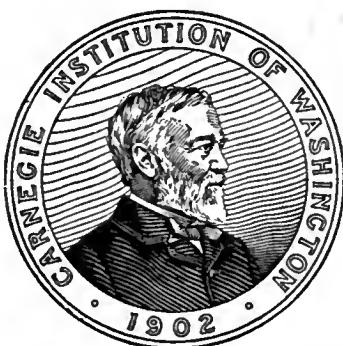
# Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives

(Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville)

BY

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK



WASHINGTON, D. C.:  
Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington  
1907

016.973  
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CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

PUBLICATION No. 91

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PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, DIRECTOR

PRESS OF BYRON S. ADAMS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## P R E F A C E .

METHODICAL exploitation of the materials for American history in foreign archives is one of the chief tasks incumbent upon the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In natural order the first step in the case of each important archive or group of archives is the preparation of a general survey of the materials of this kind which it possesses. On the basis of such a general guide, further exploitation by this Department or by other agencies can be conducted with intelligence and with due sense of proportion.

With the exception of England, concerning whose public archives a thorough report by Professor Charles M. Andrews is in preparation, no country has so strong a claim as Spain to such attention on the part of an American historical agency. Professor Shepherd sailed to Spain for the collection of materials for this report early in June, 1905, and returned in the latter part of September. Though he already had a considerable familiarity with the American papers in the chief Spanish repositories, the time was short for the purpose in hand. His attention was therefore confined to the three archives containing the greatest amount of material for the history of the United States—the Archives of Simancas, the Archivo Historico-Nacional at Madrid, and the Archives of the Indies at Seville. Other depositories, some of which are important, may be the subject of later reports by the Department. Professor Shepherd also left at one side all papers relating to Columbus and his voyages, and restricted himself to the history of the continental portions of the domain of the United States. The nature and plan of the report, in other respects, is sufficiently described in his introduction.

The natural complement to such a report would be a list of documents in these Spanish archives of which transcripts exist in American libraries or archives, or which have been put into print. This would enable historical inquirers to avoid searching *in situ* for materials which they can consult without leaving home. Such a list is intended to accompany this report. But as delays attend the construction of certain parts of it, it is deemed best to publish Mr. Shepherd's report without waiting for the completion of this supplement.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

#### **N O T E .**

FOR effective aid in gathering the materials used in the preparation of the Guide, the compiler acknowledges his obligations to the courtesy of the following gentlemen: Sr. D. Julian Paz, director of the archives at Simancas; Sr. D. Vicente Vignau, director of the National Historical Archives at Madrid; and Sr. D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, director, and Sr. D. José Gonzalez Verger, vice-director, of the Archives of the Indies at Seville. To Walter Saberton, Esq., formerly American vice-consul at Seville, and to Sr. D. Francisco Carretero, secretary of the archives at Simancas, his appreciative thanks are due for a number of friendly services.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

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## GUIDE TO THE MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN SPANISH ARCHIVES.

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### INTRODUCTION.

OF all the European repositories that contain documents of importance for the history of the United States, the archives of Spain are the least known; yet there is no country except England with which our relations have been so close. The course of development in our continental domain, south and west of the original thirteen states, the problems that confront us in the West Indies and the Philippines, and the questions arising out of our connections with the Spanish-American republics, need for their proper understanding the information that the Spanish archives afford.

Why the manuscript records of a country like Spain, which left the impress of its type of civilization on so many areas associated, organically or otherwise, with the United States, should have been scantily examined by American students seems, at first glance, difficult to explain. Doubtless the neglect has been due to various causes — to prejudices derived from English sources, or from the frontiersmen of our earlier years, to a sense of that exclusiveness for which Spaniards were long noted, to the frequent omission of Spain from the itinerary of American travellers in Europe, and to the difficulties that confronted certain American scholars about the middle of the last century, when the Spanish archives were in fact a sort of inner sanctuary penetrable only by special permission from the Crown.

During the last sixty years, however, the rigidity of official bonds has undergone a gradual relaxation until the terms of admission to the most important repositories of historical manuscripts are now very liberal. Nowhere in Europe are the good offices of diplomats less needful, the facilities for personal investigation more varied, and the officials in charge more courteous and helpful than in Spain.

The archives of the kingdom, together with its libraries and museums, are placed in charge of an official body of archivists, librarians and curators (*Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios, y Arqueólogos*). This body forms a department of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. For their respective careers the members (*facultativos*) are required to pursue a special course of university training.

The many repositories in Spain are classified, according to the nature of their contents, as general, regional, and special. To the first class belong the archives which concern the nation at large and its former colo-

nies. Regional archives are those which refer to a certain portion of Spain or to one of the kingdoms that formerly composed it. Universities and the offices of government constitute the special repositories.

The documents in the archives fall into two great classes, namely, public and reserved. The former class comprises all papers dated up to 1834, when the government of Spain became a constitutional monarchy. These are presumed to have a historical character, and hence are made accessible to the public. The latter class includes the documents of later date, and those also which might prejudice in any way the royal family or the relations of Spain with foreign powers. Even here the propriety of allowing a responsible person to use them lies within the discretion of the director of each repository, but papers less than fifty years old are seldom shown.

Most of the documents are preserved in the form of bundles (*legajos*) varying in size, and held together by pieces of strong tape cross-knotted. Some *legajos* are inclosed between heavy slabs of pasteboard or in pasteboard boxes (*carpetas*); others are covered with wrapping paper; while not a few lack any such protection at all. Within the *legajos* many of the manuscripts are folded; but an effort is now being made in certain repositories to unfold them, and thus to remove the danger of their breaking apart. A goodly number of documents, also, are kept in bound volumes (*libros*). Under appropriate designations both the *legajos* and the *libros* are arranged numerically in wooden racks (*estantes*), or in closets. Practically no difference between the *legajos* and the *libros* is observed in the system of numbering or of reference, both being commonly called *legajos*. For a few manuscripts of great value special precautions are taken against theft and against injury by moths, dust, and mildew. To this end, and also for the purpose of ready exhibition, such documents are kept in locked show-cases (*vitrinas*), or in ledger-like wooden boxes placed on shelves in the library or general workroom.

Though described to some extent in printed catalogues, the nature and collocation of the papers are set forth chiefly in manuscript indexes and inventories (*indices*, *inventarios*), and also in paper slips (*papeletas*). In the catalogues, indexes, and inventories the items usually concern *legajos* or *libros* as a whole. They are numbered consecutively, and afford a brief statement of contents, together with the inclusive dates. Where detailed inventories (*inventarios razonados*) exist, they furnish practically a calendar, at times of individual papers, but more commonly of groups of them (*expedientes*), which may relate to given subjects. The *papeletas*, however, are intended to replace the inventories and indexes as rapidly as they can be prepared, and eventually they are to be printed in book form. In their specially constructed table-cases (*casilleros*) these paper slips are arranged in a fairly accurate fashion by names, topics, localities, and dates,

more or less like a card-catalogue. The information that they offer is derived partly from the general data in the inventories and indexes, and partly also from the more specific statements in the dockets (*señales, extractos*) of the *expedientes*, or in those of the individual documents. Within the *legajo* or *libro* itself the separate papers are given, occasionally, a numerical, or an alphabetical, order; but their usual sequence, of course, is chronological.

Admission to the archives of the government offices proper requires a permit obtainable only through the American minister, and likely to be slow in its arrival. With the exception, however, of the maps in the Hydrographic Depository at Madrid, the papers which they contain belong, almost entirely, to the reserved class. The historical documents, technically so called, are to be found in the other classes of repositories to which foreigners are admitted on precisely the same terms as natives. A letter of introduction from the American minister, or from some other diplomatic or consular representative of the United States, to the director (*jefe*) of any archival centre is useful, but not necessary. The great essential for the investigator is an ability to speak and to write, as well as to read, Spanish with a reasonable degree of fluency. Also he should possess some knowledge of Spanish palaeography for the decipherment of the earlier classes of documents, and be prepared at all times to detect English or French proper names in their disguise of Spanish spelling.

Official requirements, imposed as such, are few. Upon his entrance into any repository for the first time, the investigator must state in writing his name, nationality, occupation, and purpose in consulting the manuscripts. He must promise to send thither a copy of any work that he may publish as the fruit of his researches in the archives. In case he has had photographs or reproductions made of documents or maps, a copy of each is likewise to be presented. These preliminary stipulations once agreed to, every facility that a fair interpretation of the rules will allow and a helpful courtesy suggest, is placed at the disposal of the investigator. At the same time he is free from any censorship of his notes and copies.

The regulations common to public archives everywhere, regarding the proper conduct of visitors and their treatment of manuscripts, prevail, of course, in Spain; but certain special rules should be mentioned. For example, in the repositories where printed application blanks (*pedidos*) are furnished by a porter in the library or general workroom, the student must fill out one of them daily, giving his name and address, and indicating the shelf-number of the documents which he may wish to examine. The slip is then to be presented to the official in charge. Under ordinary circumstances no one is allowed to call for more than one bundle or volume at a time, but when this has been returned, he may use the same slip for a new

shelf-number. In repositories where no printed blanks are furnished, the shelf-number written on any slip of paper will suffice. To ascertain these numbers the investigator may use the printed catalogues where such exist, or he may obtain from the director, or any other responsible official, permission to consult the manuscript indexes and inventories, provided that they are in bound form; otherwise he must apply for specific information to the official in charge. Counter drawing and tracery, as well as the employment of chemicals to render the writing legible, are allowed only by consent of the director. When the archives close for the day, the documents are put back on the shelves, unless the worker states beforehand his desire to use them on the morrow, in which case they are left within convenient reach. Contrary, furthermore, to the practice in some of the German archives, the manuscripts are never loaned outside of the building.

However liberal the treatment of foreign visitors, and however vast the wealth of documentation in the Spanish archives may be, various obstacles lie in the way of a successful prosecution of research, which render it difficult, tedious, and even discouraging. To begin with, the regularity of work is often interrupted by saints' days, royal birthdays, and other holidays, when the archives are closed. The published catalogues are not only few in number, but are often out of print, and seldom give the precise information sought. On the other hand, the manuscript inventories, when not crude and inaccurate, are often so general in the data they offer as to make the selection of particular documents, or a series of them, largely a matter of chance. Examples of this obstacle to rapid and efficient investigation will be cited below in connection with a sketch of the Spanish system of colonial administration.

Moreover, both the documents relating to a particular topic, and even copies of a single document, may be dispersed among several repositories many miles apart. In the same archival centre at times duplicates are to be found scattered through two or more *legajos* that have little apparent connection with one another. Occasionally, also, the inscriptions on the labels of the *legajos*, on the dockets of the *expedientes*, and on those of individual documents, are misleading. An inspection of the actual contents may reveal gaps or errors, while the lack of any consecutive order among the papers retards the examination of them. Hence the only safeguard against repetition or mistaken assumption on the part of the investigator who handles large numbers of documents, and especially if he intends to have them copied, is the preparation daily of a check-list in the form of loose slips, containing the dates, the names of correspondents, or other means of identifying the papers already seen. This list he should have constantly at hand when looking over the contents of new *legajos*.

Personal investigation is almost indispensable for work in the Spanish archives. The historical student who stays at home and confides in diplomatic aid, or intrusts the task of research to the average Spanish copyist, will fail, probably, to get good results. As a rule the archivists themselves decline either to conduct or to supervise the examination of documents. They offer no objections to the employment as copyists of persons unconnected with the establishment, particularly if the document to be copied is written in a language other than Spanish or French; but whenever practicable it is better to have the work done by an official or by a copyist whom he may select. The application for copies, or for summaries (*extractos*), should specify clearly the shelf-mark or other designation of the *legajo*, the date of the paper, its number in any series, the names of the correspondents, or some other means of identifying the paper or the portions of it to be copied. Arrangements for copying, moreover, should be made with the director in person, or with some official whom he may depute for the purpose. The usual price of copies ranges from 1½ to 2 pesetas a *pliego*, or sheet of four pages, 12 by 9 inches, with a somewhat liberal allowance for margins. A small sum also is charged for the paper used. Summaries of documents, and copies in a language other than Spanish, or that involve peculiarities in spelling, diction, punctuation, accentuation, and the like, as well as the certification of accuracy, are subject to special rates. The cost depends upon the legibility of the manuscript, upon the number of documents to be copied, and upon the time required for the performance of the work.

If the present arrangements in the Spanish archives are unsatisfactory, this is due in part to the system of classification adopted in former times, in part to the imperfect manner in which it was carried out, and in part to the fact that the personnel at present maintained is inadequate in number to perform the duties connected with the care of the documents themselves, and to meet the frequent demands, both public and private, for searches and copies.

All things considered, indeed, the work of the Spanish archivists will bear comparison with that of similar officials in more favored countries. The considerations mentioned above, the notorious neglect of past years in the keeping of public documents, their accumulation without a semblance of order in cellars and store-rooms, the political vicissitudes of Spain in the nineteenth century, all explain why the archival system is defective. But the maintenance of that condition, whatever the cause, is the fault, or perhaps the misfortune, of the Spanish government, which allots to the most important repositories about five hundred dollars a year for the expense of preserving and cataloguing millions of documents, as

well as for the repair of buildings in which they are housed. Obviously the consolidation of the scattered collections into a great body of national archives, like those of France and England, would enhance beyond measure their usefulness to the historical world. As yet, however, the Spanish government has lacked either the inclination or the resources to accomplish so great a work.

After this general account of the archives and of the conditions governing their use, a brief sketch of the system of Spanish colonial administration up to the first quarter of the nineteenth century may enable the investigator to understand more clearly the methods of classification observed in each of the repositories described below, so far as their contents relate to the former dominions of Spain in North America. In the strict legal sense the Spanish colonies were held to be dependencies of the crown of Castile. They were governed directly by the "Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies" (*Real y Supremo Consejo de Indias*), and its various chambers (*cámaras*) of administration.

In cases where the government of the colonies involved relations with foreign countries or considerations affecting Spain in some special manner, cognizance of the affairs in question might belong also to the several councils of State (*Estado*), War (*Guerra*), Marine (*Marina*) and Finance (*Hacienda*), according to the nature of the subject. Subordinate to the Council of the Indies was the "House of Trade" (*Casa de Contratación*) located at Seville or at Cadiz. To this maritime agency fell the management of the commerce between Spain and the colonies, which was rendered as exclusive as the smuggling and piratical propensities of England and other European states might allow.

The largest political division in the colonies themselves was the viceroyalty (*virreinato*). This in turn was divided into "captaincies-general" (*capitanías generales*) and *presidencias*, the jurisdictional areas (*distritos*) of which coincided with those of the *audiencias*, or courts of justice and administration. While the viceroy (*virrey*) exercised the power of civil and military supervision over the viceroyalty at large, he was also the civil and military ruler (*gobernador y capitán general*) of a particular district and president of its *audiencia* alone. Viewed from this standpoint his position differed in no respect save rank or prestige from that enjoyed by the official in charge of any other captaincy-general and district of an *audiencia* within the limits of the viceregal domain. The authority of a viceroy, indeed, bore some resemblance to that of an archbishop over the suffragan bishops and his own special diocese in an archiepiscopal province. A *presidencia* was a district subject to the civil administration of an *audiencia* directed by its presiding magistrate (*presidente*), and having no captain-general. Often, however, a "captaincy-general" was termed a

*presidencia* in allusion to the fact that the captain-general was also president of the *audiencia* located therein. Below the "captaincies-general," *presidencias*, and *audiencias* came a variety of local districts known as "governments" (*gobiernos, gobernaciones*), "intendancies" (*intendencias*), *corregimientos*, and *alcaldías mayores*. If a local governor possessed both civil and military power in his *gobierno* or *gobernación*, he was called a "governor and captain-general" (*gobernador y capitán general*) ; but the office must be carefully distinguished from that of "captain-general" in the proper and larger sense. The name "province" (*provincia*) was frequently employed as a designation for a particular section of country, and had no reference to any of its administrative districts. The military and ecclesiastical divisions, of course, coincided, more or less, with those of a political character.

All of Spanish North America, together with the Spanish islands in the West Indies and approximately what is now Venezuela, constituted the viceroyalty of New Spain, having as its capital the city of Mexico. At various times the viceroyalty was divided into the captaincies-general and *audiencias* of Mexico, Guatemala, Santo Domingo, and Havana, and the *presidencia* of Guadalajara. In the particular sense, the viceroy of New Spain was governor and captain-general, as well as president of the *audiencia*, of the district of Mexico, which comprised only the central part of the continental division of the viceroyalty ; elsewhere in the vice-regal domain, as above observed, his powers were supervisory in character.

Up to the eighteenth century the jurisdictional area (*distrícto*) of the captaincy-general and *audiencia* of Santo Domingo comprised all of the Spanish islands in the West Indies, together with Venezuela. Though nominally belonging to this area, and always so regarded in the classification of the Spanish archives, Florida was in reality under the direct control of the Council of the Indies, both in judicial matters and in respect to the appointment of its local governor and captain-general; but in other respects it was subject to the commands of the viceroy of New Spain. For a few years, also, after its cession from France, Louisiana was put into the same special category as Florida. The insurrection of 1768 led to its inclusion in the captaincy-general of Havana, which had been made independent shortly before, and to its subjection in judicial concerns to the *audiencia* at Santo Domingo till 1795, and after that date to the *audiencia* at Havana. Upon the retrocession of the Floridas to Spain in 1783, furthermore, West Florida was joined to Louisiana. Thereafter, until 1803, West Florida and Louisiana formed a single *gobierno* under a local governor and captain-general, subject to his superior at Havana. East Florida constituted a separate *gobierno*, as did also West Florida after 1803, until both provinces were acquired by the United States. In

the Spanish archives, however, Louisiana and Florida (*Luisiana y la Florida*) are often grouped together, regardless of their relation to Spain at different times, and of the division of Florida into two provincial areas.

The so-called "Internal Provinces" (*Provincias Internas*) belonging to the viceroyalty of New Spain included the northern part of the present Mexico, the area of the state of Texas, and the territories included in the Mexican cessions to the United States. The civil affairs of the various missions (*misiones*), frontier posts (*presidios*), and local government districts within the "Internal Provinces" were subject to the jurisdiction of the *presidencia*, *i. e.*, *audiencia* of Guadalajara, but the viceroy himself had charge of the military administration. In the Spanish archives the documents relating to those portions of the former *presidencia* of Guadalajara which now belong to the United States are sometimes listed under the names "Texas" (Téjas, los Téjas), "New Mexico" (Nuevo Méjico), and "Upper" or "New California" (Alta or Nueva California) or even simply "Californias," and sometimes under the general designation "Internal Provinces." If, however, the documents appear under the caption "Internal Provinces," they are quite as likely to concern the northern part of the present Mexico as they are to concern the areas of the United States in question.

For the papers in the Spanish archives relating to Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Upper California, therefore, search must be made, not only under their respective names, but also under the names of New Spain, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Guadalajara, and "Internal Provinces." Furthermore, it is quite possible that papers concerning the United States might be found among the many thousands of documents listed vaguely in the catalogues, inventories, indexes and the like as referring to the "Indies," to "America" in general, to some political division of the Spanish colonies geographically remote from the United States, or to some obscure individual, institution, or event. The quest for such materials in masses of alien import has to be undertaken, of course, in all cases where their presence may reasonably be suspected; but the process of search is apt to be a long and a tedious one that may yield no result worth the trouble.

So far as the scope of the present Guide is concerned, the term "Spanish Archives" has reference only to the three repositories indicated on the title page — the General Archives at Simancas, the National Historical Archives at Madrid, and the Archives of the Indies at Seville — which contain the great bulk of the hundreds of thousands of documents in Spain relating to the history of the United States. The geographical application

of the name "United States," furthermore, is confined to the continental area of that country.

The difficulties connected with the process of search, the vast number of the papers, and the limited time for investigation placed at the disposal of the compiler, forbid any attempt to carry the actual description of the contents of the three repositories beyond the point of indicating in a general way the nature of the various classes of documents that concern the United States, and of offering such suggestions as may facilitate the examination of the materials by the student in detail. These circumstances, also, added to a personal element for which the compiler in no wise disclaims responsibility, may serve to extenuate, if they do not excuse, the unevenness of treatment so conspicuous at times.

The plan of presentation will comprise an introductory sketch of each repository and of its contents in general, a statement of any special rules governing the use of its documents, a bibliography, and a formal description of such materials only as bear upon the history of the United States. In this description the main principle of classification will be the technical one of sections as determined by each repository for itself. Under each section in turn, so far as possible, the historical items will be arranged in chronological order. The term "Principal Items," as it is employed in the course of description, does not mean that the compiler has undertaken to make a selection of what he regards as the most important subject matter or class of document for purpose of mention. It merely indicates that the data discoverable in the catalogues, inventories, indexes, and *papeletas*, as well as the information obtained from an examination of many of the individual papers or groups of them, which concern the United States, or any part of that country, have been set down in a digested form. A special sort of condensation, also, has been applied to cases in which the documents dealing with a particular theme extend over a number of years. To avoid repetition, the related items have been combined with others more or less extraneous to them, but falling within the same period of time. Such a condensation, however, has not been attempted when its employment might prove confusing to the investigator, or when the arrangement of the papers in any archival centre properly forbids it.



## GENERAL ARCHIVES OF SIMANCAS.

(Archivo General de Simancas.)

Situated in a rolling and almost treeless country, at the angle of a hill on the highroad from Valladolid to Tordesillas, the castle of Simancas stands at the outskirts of a wretched hamlet of that name inhabited only by herdsmen and vinedressers. Altered and renovated without and within, to repair the ravages of time and to meet the requirements of a storehouse of documents, the old structure is still a picturesque pile, well supplied with towers and battlements, and surrounded by the moat and wall of a bygone age. Built in the thirteenth century on the frontier of Castile and Leon, it was sold by the admiral of Castile in 1480 to Ferdinand and Isabella, who converted it into a state prison for offenders of high rank. Its proximity to Valladolid, then the seat of the royal court, the security of its lofty walls, and the comparative freedom it offered from the danger of fire, commended the castle to Charles V. as the proper repository of the state documents. To this end, in 1540, the Emperor appointed an archivist to superintend the collection of the papers. Three years later the transmission of the papers began.

Charles V., however, did little more than to originate the scheme of establishing the archives at Simancas; it was his son, later Philip II., who made it really effective. At Philip's suggestion a royal edict was issued in August, 1545, deplored the neglect, confusion, and ruinous condition of the state papers, and denouncing the conduct of persons, both public and private, who had not obeyed the previous commands of the Crown on this subject. All councils, tribunals, monasteries, municipalities, and other corporations, therefore, as well as private individuals, were ordered to surrender all papers of a public character which they might have in their possession. Useful work, nevertheless, in gathering and assorting the documents, and in adapting the interior of the castle for their proper collation, was not done until after 1559, when Philip took up his permanent residence in Spain. Thenceforward the task of the archivists was under his immediate supervision.

By the middle of the sixteenth century the acquisition of territories in Europe and beyond the seas had produced such an expansion of public business, and the multiplication of so many government offices, each with its own set of archives, that the repository at Simancas could be used no

longer as an administrative centre. Accordingly, in 1568, several years after the capital had been transferred from Valladolid to Madrid, Philip ordered the various government offices to send to Simancas "all papers which by reason of age were no longer necessary for the knowledge and determination of current affairs." From that time the archives in the castle began to assume the more distinctive rôle of a storehouse of history in the making, although its treasures lay open to such only as obtained the special permission of the Crown.

Under the succeeding monarchs of the house of Hapsburg the careful management of the public archives lapsed, and the consignment of papers to Simancas became correspondingly slow and irregular. With the accession of the Bourbons an improvement in these respects was noticeable, and a more or less continuous, though disordered, stream of documents flowed into the castle until checked by the invasion of the French. In 1809 a force of French soldiers occupied Simancas, and the spoliation of its manuscripts began. Kellermann, the commander at Valladolid, had received orders from Napoleon to send to Paris the most important historical papers in Simancas, which were to form part of the contribution of Spain to the huge imperial archives that the Emperor intended to create in his capital city. The work of transmission was continued until 1811, when military exigencies brought it to a close. In all, more than two hundred wagon-loads were dispatched. They contained some 7,861 bundles (*legajos*) of the most valuable documents in Simancas, concerning chiefly the international relations of France and Spain from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth. After the abdication of Napoleon, the Spanish ambassador at Paris demanded the restoration of the papers; but on a variety of pretexts the French government declined to part with 283 of the bundles, and despite the repeated protests of Spain has retained them to the present time.

As soon as the French troops had left the castle of Simancas and certain bands of peasant marauders who followed in their wake had been driven out, the task was undertaken of reclaiming the archives from the tremendous confusion into which they had fallen. In 1820, also, the flow of papers thither from the government offices was resumed and continued until 1850, when the number of *legajos* stored in the building reached 80,000, the approximate number of individual documents 33,000,000, and all available space in the fifty-odd rooms had been occupied.

It is a misfortune, however, that this storehouse of historical wealth should be so inaccessible, and the conditions of life about it so primitive, that few investigators have the hardihood to extract any of its treasures in person. Simancas lies about 7 miles from Valladolid, the nearest rail-

way station. To reach it from this city one must take a stage which leaves some time in the afternoon, or hire a carriage for the purpose. If he chooses, the visitor may live in Valladolid, but since the archives are open only from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m., a full use of his time, and the inconveniences of the transit between the city and the castle, urge that he should take up his residence in the *parador*, or village inn, at Simancas. Here the discomforts of accommodation are supplemented by a climate not altogether agreeable, and by the scarcity of local objects of interest or means of diversion, which might relieve the monotony that ensues after the archives have closed for the day.

Foreign investigators, as well as the Spanish archivists and historians themselves, have emphasized repeatedly the remoteness of the archives and the consequent difficulties that beset their use. Not only have they condemned the inadequate facilities for preserving the manuscripts, and the repellent conditions of a sojourn in the village of Simancas, but they have demonstrated, also, that the documents in the castle are not essentially different from those to be met with in collections elsewhere in Spain. For all these reasons they have urged persistently that the papers be transferred to Valladolid, or consolidated with the materials in the National Historical Archives at Madrid. To the several pleas, however, the Spanish government has replied that a removal of the papers from Simancas would awaken serious protests, presumably from sentimentalists, that a suitable repository would be difficult to find, and that in any case no funds for the purpose were available.

The documents at Simancas concern the history of Spain from the second half of the sixth century to the middle of the nineteenth; but the bulk of the material lies between the middle of the fifteenth and the end of the eighteenth century. Many of the papers relate to the former colonial dominions of Spain. In their number are included those bearing on the Inquisition in America. The papers, considered as a whole, are classified according to the great departments of government, namely, the Crown, the councils, and the secretariats. Each of these parts is divided into sections representing the various agencies of administration, the nature of the public business transacted, and the persons and localities involved. The lines of demarcation among the several groups, however, are not drawn as clearly as might be desired. Considerations of space or convenience of access in the building, and of the name of the governmental body from which the papers came to Simancas, regardless of the question whether they fell within its sphere of action or not, tend to complicate the method of classification. Under the main headings, furthermore, the *legajos* are numbered consecutively. This does not imply, necessarily, a

strict chronological, much less an alphabetical, sequence: often the order of the *legajos* is the one that happened to be suitable at the time when they were put together.

A series of manuscript inventories, supplemented by a system of paper slips (*papeletas*), describe the collocation of the *legajos*. In some of the inventories a method of double numbering prevails. This is due to the fact, not only that many of the *legajos* have been reduced in bulk by removing blank papers and by folding the sheets out, but that several at a time, also, have been placed in a single pasteboard case (*carpeta*), to which a new number written in red ink has been assigned. Many of the *libros*, similarly, have been renumbered in blue ink. Either one of the sets of numbers, the old or the new, may be used in calling for a *legajo* or *libro*. In this connection it should be observed that at Simancas the investigator is allowed to have as many sets of documents for examination at a time as he may wish, provided only that while handling them he keep the sets distinct. Nor is any objection offered to a reasonable use of the inventories.

The best printed guide to the archive as a whole is that by Díaz Sánchez, a former director, entitled *Guía de la Villa y Archivo de Simancas* (Madrid, 1885). In addition to a historical sketch of the depository, it gives, not without typographical errors, a general list of the classes of documents preserved there. A work narrating at length the history of the archives is that by Romero de Castilla y Peroso, *Apuntes Históricos sobre el Archivo General de Simancas* (Madrid, 1873). For an account of the manuscripts taken from Simancas and still retained in part by France the *Bulletins de la Commission Royale d'Histoire*, third series, vol. III., No. 1, and Díaz Sánchez, *op. cit.*, pp. 47 ff., may be consulted. Descriptions, also, of the archives and of the conditions of life at Simancas have been written by foreign investigators such as Gachard in *Correspondance de Philippe II. sur les Affaires des Pays Bas* (Brussels, 1848), vol. I., pp. 1-176; Gindely in *Archivalische Zeitschrift*, vol. VI. (1881), p. 263, and in *Akten, Regesten, und Inventorien aus dem Archivo General zu Simancas* (Vienna, 1890); Baudrillart in *Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, third series, vol. XV., p. 129, and in *Nouvelles Archives des Missions*, etc., vol. VI., p. 377; Boissonade in *Nouvelles Archives des Missions*, etc., vol. I., p. 216; Flammermont in the same, vol. VIII., p. 457; Desdevises du Dezert in *Le Bibliographe Moderne* for 1901, p. 26, and Bergenroth in the *Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved at Simancas and elsewhere, 1485-1509*, p. ii,

**I. SECRETARIAT OF STATE.**

(Secretaría de Estado.)

The multifarious collection of state papers (*papeles de estado*) comprises:

1. The correspondence of the kings of Spain with their relatives, courtiers, and ministers, their instructions to ambassadors, their decrees, and other royal acts.

2. The proceedings and reports of the Council of State, and also its correspondence with other governmental bodies in Spain, with the diplomatic and consular representatives of Spain in foreign countries and with those of foreign countries in Spain, with colonial officials on matters of a more or less international character, and with private individuals.

3. The routine papers of the Spanish embassies, legations, and consulates. In the diplomatic correspondence proper three kinds of communications appear, viz.: (1) ordinary dispatches (*despachos, oficios, cartas*) dealing with matters of routine, or with such as required no special form of composition or method of transmission; (2) secret or reserved correspondence (*correspondencia reservada*); and letters of a more or less private and confidential nature (*cartas confidenciales*), between which and the secret correspondence it is often hard to distinguish. The materials bearing upon the history of the United States in particular may be found in the *legajos* grouped under the official sections (*negociados, negociaciones*) devoted to the correspondence, partly of the Council of State, but mainly of the Spanish ambassadors in England and France.

General inventories of the state papers are furnished in Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., pp. 68 ff., and in the "Inventario manual de los papeles de la Secretaría y Consejo de Estado . . . hasta el año 1700," and "Inventario manual de los papeles de la primera Secretaría de Estado y del despacho." Wherever they are available, also, special inventories will be mentioned below in their proper connection. None of the *papeletas* thus far prepared has any reference to the United States.

**A. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF CASTILE.**

The official name for this class of documents, extending in date from 1404 to 1620, is "Crown of Castile" (*Corona de Castilla*). A brief account of the contents of each *legajo* is given in the "Inventario razonado de los papeles de estado de la negociacion de España: Corona de Castilla." Although the allusions to affairs in the Indies at large are copious, only two of the entries refer specifically to any part of the United States. These are a relation of Pedro Santander concerning the Indies, dated in 1557, which deals with the proposition to colonize Florida, and a notice of the expedition of the French to Florida in 1564.

## B. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN ENGLAND.

The documents in this section are divided into five groups, of which four are called "Negociaciones de Inglaterra," and one, containing the papers of most recent date, "Emabajada de Inglaterra." For the documents dated up to 1700 there is an "Inventario razonado de los papeles de estado de la negociacion de Inglaterra . . . hasta 1700," which affords some information about the several matters treated in each *legajo*.

Another inventory of the same sort for the papers dated between 1768 and 1824 is called "Secretaría de Estado: Embajada de Inglaterra, Siglo XVIII." The documents from *legajo* 8184 onward are listed, by *legajo* headings merely, in a set of sheets (*cuaderno*) sewn together and labelled "Inventario manual de los papeles de estado concernientes á la legación de S. M. en Londres." They extend in date to 1833.

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

1. English and French projects against Florida; the enterprise of Thomas Stukely; the visit of Ribaut to England; the voyage of Hawkins; the value of Florida as a province, etc. 1562-1565.
2. The voyages, discoveries and piratical exploits of Drake and other English seamen in American waters; the colonizing venture of Raleigh, etc. 1570-1587.
3. The colonization of Virginia. Most of the Spanish documents relative to the settlement of this province between 1606 and 1618 have been printed in English translations in Brown, *The Genesis of the United States*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1897). The following are not found there; Report of the Council of State, August 21, 1608, including a paper from Father Cresuelo, and one by Colonel Stanley on Virginia and Ireland.

Letters of Pedro de Zuñiga, March 15 and July 28, 1609.

Report of the Council of State on letters from Alonso de Velasco, dated June 18, 1612, concerning the population of Virginia.

*Id.*, September 2, 1612, on letters from the Marquis of Flores (Zuñiga) dated August 1-5, dealing with the same topic.

*Id.*, September 20, 1612, on letters from the same, dated August 16, relative to the money to be expended on account of Virginia.

*Id.*, on letters from Alonso de Velasco, dated December 14, 1612.

Letter of Alonso de Velasco, March 13, 1613, relative to the Spanish prisoners in Virginia.

Report of the Council of State, September 28, 1613, on a letter from Diego Sarmiento de Acuña (Gondomar) and Alonso de Velasco, concerning an exchange of the prisoners in Virginia.

*Id.*, October 31, 1613, on letters from Sarmiento de Acuña dated October 5, 6, relative to an exchange of the prisoners in Virginia, and to the construction of forts there and in the Bermudas.

*Id.*, April 18, 1614, on letters from the same dated March 17 and 25, regarding the naval force and the colonists that may be sent to Virginia and the Bermudas.

In connection with the early history of Virginia a few other documents of interest may be cited, viz.:

Letter of Jacques Bruneau to the king of Spain, November 12, 1624, concerning the prohibition of the entry into England of tobacco not produced in Virginia, and the injury thereby done to the tobacco raised in the Spanish dominions.

Report of the Council of State, October 9, 1649, on a letter of Alonso de Cardenas, regarding the designs of the English in the Indies, the Virginia plantations, and the Windward Isles.

Reports of the Council of State, November 24, 1676, January 14 and February 7, 1677, together with letters from Bernardo de Salinas, regarding the disturbances in Virginia.

4. Dispatch of an English squadron to America, and its possible designs upon the Spanish Colonies, 1662-1664.
5. Symptoms of unrest in the English colonies, 1683-1684.
6. The French settlement in the Bay of Espiritu Santo, 1686.
7. Notice of the fact that the ambassador Ronquillo has sent the charts and sailing routes of La Salle. Notes and proceedings relative to the treaty concluded between England and France in regard to the commerce of America, 1687.
8. Possibility that the malcontents in the English colonies may set up an independent republic, 1688.
9. Projects of the French in America, and feasibility of joint action by Spain and England to protect their respective interests and to drive out the French, 1689-1692.
10. Hostilities of the English in Florida, 1693.
11. The establishment of English power in Florida, and the extension of English commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, 1763-1768. These topics are treated chiefly in the correspondence of the Prince of Maserano, e. g.: Letters of the Prince of Maserano to the Marquis of Grimaldi, March 19, 1764, sending two maps of Florida; to Lord Halifax, April 5, and to Grimaldi, April 6 of the same year, regarding the conduct of the governor of Pensacola and the treatment of the galleon *La Santísima Trinidad* after the English had taken possession of St. Augustine, Pensacola, and the territories ceded to them in the recent treaty; to Grimaldi, May 1, 1764, concerning the troops that were being sent to Florida, and the refusal of the French to allow them to pass through Louisiana; to Grimaldi, June 12, 1764, giving notice of the construction of forts in Florida, their supply of munitions, etc.
12. Revolt of the English colonies; the attempt of Spain to mediate between England and France; the declaration of war by Spain, etc., 1774-1780. References to these topics are scattered through some 20 *legajos*, containing the correspondence of Maserano and Almodóvar, the ambassadors, and of Escarano, the chargé d'affaires. One *legajo* in particular is composed of confidential letters of Almodóvar relating to the events connected with the outbreak of war. 1779-1780.

13. English commerce with the United States; migration of Loyalists to Florida; observations concerning the means for improving the condition of Florida; reflections about the new republic called the United States; discontent in the United States and migration westward; efforts of Americans and of Irish Catholics to settle in Louisiana and West Florida; the demands of English landowners in Florida; the course of the negotiations at Versailles. 1783, 1784.
14. Project to exchange Gibraltar for East Florida or some other colony in Spanish America. 1783, 1784, 1787.
15. Resumption of Spanish control in East Florida despite efforts to prevent it; appointment of Gardoqui as Spanish chargé d'affaires in the United States; cipher for the correspondence between Gardoqui and the Spanish ambassador in London; American fortifications along the Mississippi; anarchic conditions in the United States. 1784.
16. Adjustment of expenses connected with the maintenance of English and Spanish prisoners during the recent war. 1784-1787.
17. Peace between the Spaniards and the Creeks and Chickasaws; discord between the Creeks and the Georgians; Gardoqui's presentation of his credentials to Congress; reflections concerning American commerce; arrival, presentation, and treatment of John Adams as American minister in England; his relations with the Spanish ambassador. 1785.
18. Situation of the Loyalists in Florida; traffic of English vessels sailing under the Spanish flag with Louisiana and Florida; hostile designs of the Americans in regard to these provinces. 1786.
19. Gardoqui's account of Florida; illicit trade carried on by the English in Florida and Louisiana; reflections concerning direct commercial relations between the Spanish and the English colonies. 1787.
20. Reflections concerning the district of Kentucky; warlike attitude of the Americans toward the Spanish possessions about the Mississippi; allowance of English trading posts among the Indians in Florida; Indian trade along the Mississippi and other rivers. 1788.
21. American projects against the island of Juan Fernandez; fears of an invasion of Louisiana. 1789.
22. The Nootka Sound controversy. 1789-1792.
23. English trade with the Indians and the settlement of French émigrés in Florida. 1789-1795.
24. Supplies to the Indians in Louisiana and along the Florida frontier; maltreatment of an English captain by the commander of a Spanish squadron in the Bay of Florida. 1790.
25. Arrival of William Augustus Bowles and his Indian followers in London; pretensions concerning their supposed independent state in Florida. 1791.
26. Lawless deeds of Bowles and his Indians in Florida; his capture and transportation to Spain. 1792.
27. Indian hostilities along the frontiers of Florida; complaints against the conduct of English traders; denial by England that it has any share in the disturbances provoked by the partisans of Bowles. 1792-1793.

28. Wisdom of allowing the English trade with the Indians to continue. 1794.
29. The treaty between Spain and the United States and its possible effects upon the policy of England; appointment of Martinez de Yrujo as Spanish minister in the United States; passports for English ships bound to Florida. 1795.
30. Efforts of the United States to gain control of the Indian trade in Florida. 1796.
31. Scheme of Blount, Romaine, and others to concert measures with the British government looking to the conquest of Louisiana and West Florida, 1799–1800. This is described in a series of letters dated May 14–31, 1803, from Thomas Powell, of South Carolina, to José de Anduaga, the Spanish ambassador in London. Powell's letter of May 16, 1803, contains a useful table of distances along the Mississippi and the Ohio from New Orleans to Pittsburg.
32. Royal order expressing the great dissatisfaction of the king of Spain with the sale of Louisiana by the French Republic to the United States, contrary to the treaties and to the solemn promise made by the French ambassador, St. Cyr. 1803.
33. Condition of the naval and military forces of the United States. 1809.
34. Invasion of West Florida by the United States, and possibility of British interference therewith; attitude of Spain toward the War of 1812; proposition to sound the United States about the retrocession of Louisiana to Spain. 1810–1814.
35. Complaints of American citizens on commercial matters; cession of Florida and claims connected therewith. 1815–1822.
36. Relations of the United States with the Spanish-American insurgents; activities of French refugees in regard to Mexico; possibility of joint action by Spain and England against the United States. 1817–1819.
37. Reflections concerning the issue of letters of marque and reprisal in case war should be declared between Spain and the United States; necessity for close correspondence between the Spanish minister in England and his colleague in the United States. 1820.
38. Statement of Mr. Rush, the United States minister, to the Duke of Frias, the Spanish minister, that the United States was disposed to recognize the Spanish-American colonies as independent republics; accomplishment of the act of recognition. 1821, 1822.
39. Expedition of Commodore Porter against the pirates in the West Indies; fear lest it be directed in reality against the Spanish possessions there. 1823.

### C. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN FRANCE.

This remnant left by the French despoilers is contained in some 400 *legajos* and extends only from 1705 to 1789. The *legajos* are listed in the "Inventario manual de los papeles de la primera Secretaría de Estado y del despacho" under the heading "Negociado de Francia." Those containing documents dated between 1746 and 1788 are cited by Flammermont in *Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, vol. VIII., pp. 480 ff., who has done little more than to copy the entries in the inventory mentioned.

#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

1. The cession of Louisiana to Spain. 1762. The documents relating to this theme number about 40, and include two royal autograph letters, one from Louis XV. to Charles III., dated November 3, 1762, the other from Charles III. to Louis XV., dated December 2, 1762.
2. The American Revolution. 1775-1783. This topic is treated in the voluminous correspondence of the Count of Aranda contained in some 35 *legajos* and upwards of 20 letter-books (*copiadores, libros encuadrados de despachos de la embajada de España en Francia*).

The *legajos* and *libros* of special interest are those labelled: "Reserved correspondence of the Count of Aranda with the Marquis of Grimaldi and the Count of Floridablanca, concerning the proposed alliance of Spain and France against England, 1775-1778"; "Confidential letters of the Count of Aranda, 1777-1783"; and "Reserved correspondence with the Count of Floridablanca from the end of November, 1776, when he became Secretary of State, to October, 1787, when the Count of Aranda retired from the embassy at Paris." In at least 215 of the individual documents, representing 18 correspondents, the compiler has noted allusions to the United States. The list includes 11 letters from Grimaldi to Aranda, 13 from Aranda to Grimaldi, 91 from Floridablanca to Aranda, and 76 from Aranda to Floridablanca.

### II. SECRETARIAT OF WAR AND MARINE.

(*Secretaría de Guerra y Marina.*)

The papers belonging to this official division extend, in date, to 1706, and are described briefly in Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., pp. 123-124. Except for the fact that the "Inventario manual de los papeles de la Secretaría y Consejo de Guerra : de la parte de mar y de la de tierra . . . hasta el año 1700" gives the numbers and dates of the individual *legajos*, its specifications are quite as general as those in the printed guide. Among the hundreds of thousands of documents thus classified there may be references to those portions of the United States which were formerly under Spanish rule, but this could be determined only by an examination of each of the 4,000-odd *legajos* comprised in the division.

**III. SECRETARIAT OF WAR.****(Secretaría de Guerra.)**

Under this head are grouped the documents concerning military matters from the beginning of the eighteenth century to about 1808, though a few extend up to 1830. The account of them given in Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., is fairly detailed, and the same is true of the "Inventario manual de los papeles del archivo de la Secretaría de Estado y del despacho de la guerra: siglo XVIII." The papers relating to the United States are arranged under the following heads, viz.: The Floridas and Louisiana; New Spain; the Indies in general (Generalidad de Indias); Certificates of Service (Hojas de Servicio).

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS.****A. THE FLORIDAS AND LOUISIANA.**

1. The conquest of Mobile and the English posts along the Mississippi; rewards for service in these military operations, etc. 1779-1785.  
The conquest of Mobile in particular is described in the "Diario que yo Don Bernardo de Galvez, Brigadier de los Reales exercitos, Gobernador de la Provincia de la Luisiana, y encargado por S. M. de la expedición contra Panzacola y Mobila formó de los acontecimientos que ocurren en ella." Other documents on the theme give the articles of capitulation, a description of munitions of war in Fort Charlotte, and lists of dead, wounded and prisoners.
2. The conquest of Pensacola; disagreement between Galvez and the officials at Havana; the rebellion at Natchez; project of co-operation with the French naval forces in the West Indies, etc. 1780-1784.  
Among the documents of interest may be cited those entitled:  
"Diario de las operaciones de la Expedicion contra la Plaza de Panzacola, concluida por las Armas de S. M. C. bajo las órdenes del Mariscal de Campo, D. Bernardo de Galvez."  
"Relación de las Fortificaciones provisionales, Quarteles, Pabellones, Casa de Gobierno Político, Almacenes, y demás edificios que pertenecen al Rey, y de la estimación prudencial de cada uno segun el actual estado."  
"Representación que ha hecho el Mariscal de Campo Dn Bernardo de Galvez, Gobernador de la Luisiana, en que expone individualmente y justifica con documentos las ocurrencias verificadas con los Generales de la Havana, desde antes de la declaración de Guerra hasta el 27 de Noviembre de 1780, sobre las expediciones de la Movila y Panzacola."  
And the articles of capitulation arranged between Galvez and Chester.
3. Data (*fechos*) relative to the military organization of the provinces; machinations of O'Fallon and the Yazoo companies, and information thereon given by Wilkinson (1791); career of Bowles up to

the time of his capture at New Orleans in 1792; American designs upon Louisiana; relations with the Indians; complaint by the bishop of Louisiana against the moral deterioration of the inhabitants due to the presence of American sectaries and adventurers; means for safeguarding the provinces; indexes to official correspondence. The documents referring to these matters are contained in 17 *legajos*, and dated 1787-1800.

4. Proposition to erect the Floridas and Louisiana into a captaincy-general independent of the government of Cuba; rumors of an attack on Louisiana by the British from Canada. 1793-1802.
5. "Causa voluminosa sobre sublevacion de la Luisiana principiada por algunos bandidos anglo-americanos, y apoyada por varios naturales franceses." 1795-1799. This is a set of judicial proceedings (*autos*) carried on at St. Augustine and Havana against 8 members of a band of 50 or more Americans, Frenchmen, and Indians who had invaded East Florida from the direction of the St. Mary's River, and had made an attack on Port St. Nicholas in July, 1795. The records are preserved in four manuscript volumes, aggregating 3,128 pages.

#### B. NEW SPAIN.

The documents under this head are arranged in 98 *legajos*, dated 1748-1802, and relate to military affairs in the viceroyalty at large. Special items may be mentioned as follows:

1. Correspondence and *expedientes* concerning the province of Texas. 1782-1800. The papers concern chiefly the administration of Manuel Muñoz in 1792.
2. Correspondence of the governors of the Internal Provinces. 1785-1800.
3. *Expediente* regarding the division of the Internal Provinces of New Spain; suppression of the office of commandant-inspector and of the powers of the viceroy of New Spain over those provinces. 1786-1799.
4. Correspondence with the commandant-general of the Internal Provinces, and with the governors of the Californias, Coahuila, etc., 1787-1800. Much of it concerns the petitions of officers who wished to be relieved of duty, to be transferred to other posts, to be rewarded for their services, or to be sent to Spain.
5. Musters for inspection (*revistas de inspección*) in the Internal Provinces. 1788-1805.
6. Data concerning rewards, discharges, pensions (*premios, retiros, invalidos*) and other military matters in the Internal Provinces, 20 *legajos*. 1789-1800.
7. *Expediente* regarding complaints and disagreements between the commandant-general of the Internal Provinces and the governor of Coahuila. 1792.
8. *Expediente* concerning the official relations of the commandant-general of the Internal Provinces with the *audiencia* of Guadalajara. 1799.

**C. THE INDIES IN GENERAL.**

Two *legajos* contain administrative details concerning the projected expedition to America commanded by D'Estaing (1782-1783); and data relative to the proposed invasion of Louisiana and Florida by the French (1793-1795).

**D. CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE.**

Included under this head are six *legajos* that contain certificates of service and ranking lists (*listas de antigüedad*) of officers in the *presidios* of the Californias, New Mexico, and Texas (1787-1800), and of those belonging to various regiments in Louisiana and West Florida (1787-1799); musters for inspection in Louisiana (1787-1806); and correspondence relative to the expeditions of Bernardo de Galvez (1780-1782).

**IV. SECRETARIAT OF MARINE.**

(*Secretaría de Marina.*)

The information given in Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., pp. 103 ff., and in the "Inventario de los papeles de la Secretaría de Estado y del despacho de marina" is of too general a nature to determine whether any of the documents embraced in this official division, which is devoted mainly to the eighteenth century, concern the United States. It is improbable that many of them do so. An inspection of the contents of 25 *legajos* given over to the share of Spain in the war with England, 1779-1783, for example, reveals a variety of administrative details relating to the organization, equipment, and movements of fleets and privateers, as well as accounts of naval engagements, the prizes and prisoners taken and the like, but the materials present the European, rather than the American, aspects of the struggle.

**V. OLD COUNCIL, SECRETARIAT, AND BOARDS, OF FINANCE.**

(*Antiguo Consejo, Secretaría y Juntas de Hacienda.*)

This collection of papers, which range in date from 1407 to 1717, is described briefly in Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., p. 108. It is listed by *legajos* in an "Inventario del Consejo de la Secretaría de Hacienda" consisting of four sets of sheets sewn together and inclosed between heavy pasteboard covers. The entries in the inventory give little more than the technical classification peculiar to this branch of administration. The only direct reference to any part of the United States is the following: "Relación de los navios, gente, bastimentos, artillería, etc., que el Adelantado Pedro Menéndez de Avilés llevó en su armada para la conquista de la Florida: año de 1565."

**VI. SECRETARIAT OF FINANCE.**

(Secretaría de Hacienda.)

In the description furnished by Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., pp. 109 ff., and by the inventory of the treasury papers of the eighteenth century entitled “[Inventario de los papeles de la] Secretaría y Superintendencia de Hacienda: siglo XVIII.,” the item seemingly of interest for the history of the United States is that which has to do with the finances of the war of 1779-1783. The contents of 11 *legajos* at least are devoted to matters of taxation, the acquisition of loans, the expenditure for military and naval purposes, and the various technical details of the financial service during the period in question. What has been stated above, however, in regard to the papers of the Secretariat of Marine, so far as they bear upon the United States, applies with equal force to this class of documents also.

**VII. OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE BULL OF THE CRUSADE.**

(Contaduría de Cruzada.)

The list of 37 *legajos* mentioned in the “Inventario de la Contaduría de Cruzada” as containing papers relative to the Indies alludes once to Florida. The document referred to is an undated copy of a report concerning the distribution of the bulls of the crusade which had been sent to that province.

**VIII. INQUISITION OF ARAGON AND CASTILE.**

(Inquisicion de Aragon y Castilla.)

Within the various sections of this group of documents referring to the Inquisition, both in Spain and in her colonial dominions, as described in Díaz Sánchez, *Guía*, etc., pp. 226 ff., and in the “Inventario de libros encuadrados correspondientes al suprimido Consejo de Inquisición,” there is no specific reference to any part of the United States. If any documents on the theme exist, they must be sought for chiefly in the 72 *legajos* labelled “New Spain” or “Mexico.”

## NATIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

(*Archivo Histórico-Nacional.*)

In marked contrast to the storage of historical manuscripts in mediaeval castles, episcopal palaces, merchants' exchanges, and other renovated structures of bygone times, the great collection called the "National Historical Archives" occupies 13 or more rooms on the second floor of the right wing of the National Library (*Biblioteca Nacional*), a sumptuous modern edifice situated on the Paseo de Recoletos, one of the finest avenues in Madrid. Its foundation in 1850 was due to the initiative of the Royal Academy of History, which had obtained from the government an order to deposit in its library the documents pertaining to certain suppressed monasteries. Though dignified in 1866 with its present designation, and enlarged by consignments of papers relating to the military orders and to various ecclesiastical bodies, the collection maintained a feeble and obscure existence in a few small rooms in the building of the Royal Academy of History till 1896, when it suddenly rose to light, space, and usefulness by being transferred to its present location.

As the accumulation of documents from various centres, governmental and otherwise, has steadily increased, the National Historical Archives have assumed something of the character which the name might suggest, although they are far from possessing the completeness of the Archives Nationales at Paris or the Public Record Office in London. Rather do they represent an ideal that seems to have but a remote prospect of realization. In truth the National Historical Archives should be regarded as merely the complement and supplement, in point of size, extent, and variety, of the huge collection at Simancas.

Among the multifarious contents of the repository might be mentioned the mass of state papers transferred thither from the "Archivo General Central" at Alcalá de Henares, and the copious body of documents relating to the former councils of government, including that of the Indies, to the Inquisition of Toledo and Valencia, to the military and religious orders, to extinct universities and collegiate institutions, to ecclesiastical establishments, and to the Jesuit missions in America and the Philippines. The National Historical Archives, furthermore, have been converted into an official place of storage for many administrative documents that belong properly in the "Archivo General Central," for state papers of quite recent

date, and for many tons of records emanating from the former Ministry of the Colonies (Ministerio de Ultramar). This class of state papers, naturally, will not become accessible to the public until the lapse of time permits their use. The colonial documents concern Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines especially during the nineteenth century. They are classified under geographical headings and subdivided according to departments of administration. If their date is subsequent to 1850 they are subject to the same restriction as that resting upon the use of the later state papers.

The general classification and arrangement of the papers in the National Historical Archives differ in no essential respect from those observed in the repository at Simancas. Catalogues of certain groups of manuscript pertaining to the orders of knighthood, to the Inquisition, and to the conventional establishments have been printed. An extensive series of *papelletas* deals with the same sort of documents as the printed catalogues, and also with the former councils of government and the state papers. Manuscript inventories of general reference are furnished in the "Indice personal del cuerpo diplomático, consejos, hidalguias, titulos de grandeza, y nunciatura apostólica" and the "Cedulario Indico," both of which cover the period from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth. The former is a kind of *Almanach de Gotha* and diplomatic register in the form of *papelletas* provided with names and dates. The latter is a collection in 41 volumes of copies of royal decrees (*reales cédulas*) relating to the administration of the Indies. Among the copies there is no fixed order, chronological or other. They are indexed alphabetically in some 24 volumes styled collectively "Diccionario de gobierno y legislación de Indias: Norte de los acertamientos y actos positivos de la experiencia."

As is natural to frequented archives in a populous capital, a somewhat more bureaucratic atmosphere pervades the management of the National Historical Archives than is needed at Simancas. Here the investigator will find that the regulations governing the consultation of inventories and the use of the documents are likely to be more strictly enforced. The archives are open daily from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m., except during the summer months, when the time for opening and closing the repository is fixed at one hour earlier.

No extensive description of the National Historical Archives exists in print. Brief accounts of the collection, however, are given by Vignau y Ballester in *El Archivo Histórico-Nacional* (Madrid, 1898); by Barrau-Dihigo in the *Revue des Bibliothèques* for 1900, p. 1; and by Desdevizes du Dezert in *Le Bibliographe Moderne* for 1901, pp. 19, 157.

**I. STATE PAPERS.**

(Papeles de Estado.)

Of the thirteen official sections into which the National Historical Archives are divided, the "Papeles de Estado" form the only class of documentation which concerns the United States. In general the collection is supposed to be a continuation of the series preserved under a similar designation at Simancas. The chronological range of the papers, however, from approximately 1500 to the middle of the nineteenth century, causes the materials in the two repositories to overlap each other. While no absolute line of demarcation can be fixed, it would seem that, as a rule, the state papers in the National Historical Archives dated subsequent to 1750 are more numerous and important than those found at Simancas covering this later period. Sometimes the original documents are in Simancas and the copies or extracts of them in the National Historical Archives, but the contrary is often the case. Owing to the distance between the two repositories, and to the lack of printed guides of a detailed sort, comparison between their respective collections is difficult. The *legajos* in the National Historical Archives, furthermore, are not so well preserved as they are in the repository at Simancas, and some of them, for the sake of convenience in handling, have been divided into two or more "sub-legajos," so to speak, bearing the same shelf-number, but lettered A, B, C, etc.

For the consultation of the "state papers" there is a very incomplete series of *papeletas*. Their general arrangement is by countries or localities, topics, and names of individuals, classified in turn according to the numerical and chronological order of the *legajos*, and to the alphabetical order of the *expedientes* that these may contain, and provided in most cases with the appropriate dates. The three forms of classification, numerical, chronological, and alphabetical, do not always appear, nor do the citations of the dates and the shelf-numbers of the *legajos* given in any one form agree necessarily with those of another.

Owing to the fact that the relations between Spain and the United States required a searching investigation of the documents in the archives of the several offices of government in order to substantiate Spanish claims of various kinds, the series of *papeletas* referring to the United States are far more extensive in number and elaborate in specification than those dealing with the European countries. On the other hand, they are correspondingly more confused in their arrangement and in the indications which they afford. Primarily these *papeletas* are classified in a four-fold fashion under the following heads: "Estados Unidos"; "Estados Unidos: correspondencia diplomática sobre asuntos varios referentes á dicha nación"; "Papeles de la legación de España en los Estados Uni-

dos"; and "Correspondencia de la legación de España en los Estados Unidos." The first three classes list the correspondence of the Spanish legation and consulates in the United States and France, England, and other European countries, of the American legation and consulates in Spain, of the Councils of State, War, Marine, Treasury, and the Indies, and the members of each, and finally of colonial officials and private individuals, all of it being supposed to bear in some way on the United States. The fourth class, for the most part, deals with the regular correspondence of the Spanish legation and consulates in the United States, but it covers practically the same subjects as the others for the same period of time. No clear-cut distinction among the four sets of documents, therefore, according to either their official origin, their subject-matter, or their dates, is possible. Often the material in a given *expediente* may be drawn from a variety of official sources, but it does not follow that all of the material on the theme is in that *expediente*. As to the number of the *legajos* and their inclusive dates connected with each of the four classes of *papeletas*, it may be said that there are approximately 60 of the first class, dated 1712-1833; 40 of the second class, dated 1740-1813; 56 of the third class, dated 1795-1857; and 39 of the fourth class, dated 1801-1850.

The *expedientes* and other bodies of documents in the four groups are classified in two lists, the one alphabetical and the other chronological, in neither of which is the order always consecutive. Frequently, also, the reference to an *expediente* when looked up in the *legajo* concerned reveals no more than a slip bearing the title of such a group of papers, while the actual documents may be in some other *legajo*. Some of the *legajos* presumed to contain allusions to the United States are quite bereft of such references, and others not listed in the *papeletas* of this section may have documents of such import. The number of the latter is small. They may be found listed in the *papeletas* under the names of the principal individuals concerned in any historical transaction, and, in a few cases, under the names of the several geographical areas of the United States which were formerly subject to Spain. Within each *legajo*, moreover, the documents referring to the United States may occupy part or all of it; and the dates of the papers may be successive, or gaps may exist among them. All of the documents bearing on a given topic, or belonging to a particular set of correspondence, may be found in a single *legajo* or they may be scattered through several of them, some consecutively numbered, others numbered wide apart. Indeed, the shelf-numbers of the 200 *legajos*, approximately, which are listed in the section devoted to the United States, and to the several areas of it mentioned above, range all the way from 94 to 6175.

Under such conditions it is difficult to select a plan of description that will not be as confusing as the arrangement itself of the state papers in the National Historical Archives. The scheme of presentation which suggests the most utility to the investigator is that of grouping the contents of the official section relating to the United States in chronological order, for the most part *legajo* by *legajo*, of assigning to each *legajo* the inclusive dates of the papers comprised within it, and of giving a more or less brief statement of the subject-matter. Repetition, of course, is unavoidable. Many of the separate documents and *expedientes*, also, concern the affairs of private individuals or matters of official routine like the issue of passports. As they possess little or no historical value no reference to them will be made in the account that follows. They may be found in the alphabetical series of *papeletas* under the appropriate names.

#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

1. Documents relative to the progress of French settlement along the Gulf of Mexico, and to the encroachments of the French from Louisiana on the province of Texas. 1712-1719.
2. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain, the governor of Texas, and others, royal orders, reports of the Council of State, etc., concerning the encroachments of the French from Louisiana on the provinces of Texas and New Mexico. 1737-1757.
3. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain and others concerning the intrusion of French adventurers from Louisiana into the provinces of Texas and New Mexico. 1751-1754.
4. Documents (1762-1764) relative to the cession of Louisiana to Spain. They include:
  - A few letters of Wall and Grimaldi concerning the cession proper, the return to Louisiana of certain French Capuchins, and the retention of French troops in the province until Spain was ready to take possession.
  - A note of Kerlérec in regard to the French officers in Louisiana, and a memorial by the same, discussing the administration of the province.
  - Several reports and memorials of an official named Villemont concerning the government, population, and commerce of Louisiana.
  - An account by Julian de Arriaga of the unfortunate plight of the people of New Orleans in 1761, the scarcity of provisions, etc.
  - A treatise by one Le Moine on the kind of goods that should be purchased for the use of the Indians.
  - Various papers relative to the Indian tribes in the province or its vicinity, and to the commercial possibilities of Louisiana.
  - Copies of papers concerning the cession of Eastern Louisiana to the English.
  - A series of suggestions offered by one Felipe de Urasí regarding the policy that Spain should observe in establishing her power in the new colony.

5. Correspondence of Choiseul, Magallon, Fuentes, Wall, and Grimaldi, concerning the cession of Louisiana to Spain, and the reasons for the delay of Spain in taking possession of that province. 1763-1765.
6. Documents (1764-1796) relating to:
  - The situation in Louisiana (1764).
  - The establishment of garrisons along the northern frontier of New Spain (1765-1772).
  - The dispatch of a public physician to Louisiana (1771).
  - The mission of Pollock in Havana (1784).
  - The promotion of emigration to Louisiana (1785-1789).
  - Commercial relations of Spain with the United States (1786-1796).
  - The contract between the Spanish government and the English firm of Panton, Leslie and Co. regarding the Indian trade in the Floridas (1790).
  - The activities of O'Fallon in behalf of the schemes of the Yazoo companies, and the counteracting efforts of Wilkinson and Sebastian (1790-1791).
  - The appointment of a Spanish agent among the Creeks (1792-1793).
7. Documents (1764-1799) concerning:
  - The appointment of a Spanish agent to purchase supplies in Holland for the Indians of Louisiana and the Floridas (1764).
  - The expedition of Mesières from Natchitoches to San Antonio de Béjar (1780).
  - The sending of Acadians to Louisiana (1783-1785).
  - The Indian trade in Louisiana and the Floridas (1784-1789).
  - The plans of Gardoqui and others for the dispatch of emigrants to Louisiana (1788-1789).
  - The settlement of New Madrid (1789-1790).
  - The defenceless condition of Louisiana and the Floridas (1797).
  - The petition of Yrujo for lands on which to found a settlement on the right bank of the Mississippi (1799).
8. Documents (1764-1800) relative to:
  - A report from d'Abbadie concerning military and other stores in Louisiana (1764).
  - The commercial relations of Spain and the United States (1780-1800).
  - The appointment of an agent in La Rochelle for the sending of Ursuline nuns to New Orleans (1784).
  - An inquiry from Bernardo de Galvez as to the precise boundaries of Louisiana and the Floridas (1784).
  - The proposed attack by George Rogers Clark on the fort of Natchez (1787).
  - The promotion of emigration to Louisiana (1787).
  - The instructions given to the commandant at Natchez in view of a projected expedition thither of Americans (1789).
  - The establishment of New Madrid, and the assignment of lands at that place (1790).
  - A petition of Gayoso de Lemos for appointment as governor of Louisiana and West Florida (1790).

- The relations of McGillivray and the Greeks with the government at New Orleans (1791-1792).
- The treaty between Spain and the Choctaws (1792).
- The petition of Carondelet for appointment as captain-general at Havana (1795).
- The expulsion of a priest at Natchitoches (1797).
- Propositions for the material development of Louisiana and the Floridas (1800).
9. Louisiana papers (1764-1801) including:
- Papers of Julian de Arriaga concerning the situation in Louisiana in 1764.
  - Statements of Aubry in regard to his conduct before and after the insurrection in Louisiana (1769).
  - Correspondence of Miró and Navarro relative to the navigation of the Mississippi by American vessels (1784).
  - Correspondence of Gayoso de Lemos (1790).
  - Correspondence of officials in Spain concerning the impressment of American sailors by the British (1793).
  - Documents relative to the charges brought against Domingo Asereto in New Orleans (1793-1797).
  - Correspondence of intendant of Louisiana and West Florida (1797).
  - Correspondence of the American minister at Madrid relative to the bringing of American prisoners to Spain on board of French warships (1799-1801).
10. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain in regard to the establishment of garrisons along the northern frontier of the viceroyalty. 1765-1772.
11. Documents relative to the insurrection in Louisiana. These include letters from the intendant at New Orleans, petitions and memorials of the inhabitants, sketches of various incidents, and accounts of measures taken by Spanish officials to quell the uprising. 1768-1769.
12. "Reglamento é instrucción para los presidios que se han de formar en la linea de frontera de la Nueva España." This is a printed *cédula* bearing the date September 10, 1772.
13. Documents (1775-1783) relative to the American Revolution. The papers concerning the several phases of the struggle of England with France and Spain, which affected to a greater or less extent the course of the revolt of the American colonies, are more numerous in the National Historical Archives than in the collection at Simancas. Their dispersion, however, through upwards of 40 *legajos* that rarely appear in consecutive order, makes them rather hard to find. The correspondence of Grimaldi, Floridablanca, and Aranda, of course, is the leading source of information; but that classified under the names of Gardoqui, Campo, Muzquiz, Castejón, Ricla, de Galvez (José and Bernardo), Maserano, Almodóvar, Escarano, Miralles, Rendon, Vergennes, Ossun, Montmorin, Grantham, Cumberland, Hussey, Jay, Lee, and Franklin, is also of great value. Most of the correspondence of Aranda is listed by *legajos* in *Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, VIII. 456-457. Aside from matters connected immediately with

- naval and military operations, the following topics of special importance are treated in the correspondence.
- The reception of American privateers and the disposal of their prizes in Spanish ports.
- The encouragement of trade between Spain and the American colonies, particularly in reference to the importation from them of timber for ship-building.
- The money and stores furnished by Spain to the American colonies.
- The disagreement between Floridablanca and Aranda due to the insistence of the latter upon the necessity that Spain should take immediate advantage of the revolt of the colonies for the purpose of regaining the territories ceded to England earlier in the century, and, as a result of this disagreement, the maintenance for a considerable time of direct communication between Floridablanca and Vergennes, and not through the medium of the Spanish ambassador.
- The attempt of Spain to mediate between France and England.
- The movements of Hussey, the Spanish agent in London.
- The conclusion in 1779 of the alliance between Spain and France.
- The mission of Cumberland to Spain with the object of inducing that country to withdraw from the French alliance.
- The negotiations of Lee and Jay in Spain.
- The expeditions of Bernardo de Galvez against Mobile, Pensacola, and the English posts on the Mississippi.
- The aid rendered by Bernardo de Galvez to the American agents and partisans at New Orleans.
- The observations of Miralles and Rendon, the Spanish commissioners resident in the American colonies.
- The relations between Aranda and the American envoys during the negotiations for peace.
- The views of Aranda in regard to the possible effect of the independence of the United States on the Spanish colonies in America.
14. "Mémoire historique et politique sur la Louisiane. Par Mr. Senlis." This is a manuscript treatise in twelve chapters, and is addressed to Louis XVI. From the language of the introduction it is probable that the document was written late in 1775 or early in 1776. It is practically a plea for the recovery of Canada and possibly of Louisiana by France, pointing out the political and economic advantages to be gained from such a procedure.
15. Correspondence of Aranda, Floridablanca, and the Spanish consul at Bordeaux in reference to the decline of Spanish commerce with Louisiana. 1777.
16. Correspondence of the viceroys of New Spain with the governors of the "Internal Provinces," concerning the wisdom of establishing commercial relations between Louisiana and Texas. 1777-1790.
17. Correspondence of the governors of Louisiana and West Florida concerning relations with the Indians, commercial activities, etc. 1778-1788.
18. "Circular insertando una Breve sobre las Misiones de California." The brief is directed against the quarrels and irregularities among the Franciscans and Dominicans in California and New Mexico. The circular bears the date October 20, 1780.

19. Documents concerning (1) the commercial relations of Spain with the United States; and (2) the secret mission of William Tatham to Spain. 1781-1796.
20. "Reflexiones sobre la Luisiana por un español afecto á su Patria." This is an undated treatise condemning the policy of the royal *cédula* of January 22, 1782, on the ground that its extension of the commercial privileges of Louisiana would accrue solely to the benefit of foreigners, since the people of that province possessed neither the abilities nor the resources needful to carry on the trade themselves. The treatise is accompanied by an undated letter to Floridablanca signed "Santiago, Español." American correspondence relative to schemes of settlement in the Illinois country. 1782.
21. Correspondence concerning (1) the request of the American representative in Spain for a determination of the manner in which American citizens and American vessels are to be treated in Spanish ports; and (2) the privileges and exemptions granted by the Spanish crown to inhabitants of New Orleans and Mobile. 1783.
22. Correspondence of Aranda and Heredia in regard to the sending of Acadians to Louisiana. 1783-1786.
23. The papers relative to the public career of Gardoqui. They include letters from Carmichael and Floridablanca regarding Gardoqui's mission to the United States, and from Gardoqui giving his opinion of Jay's mission to Spain; and Gardoqui's credentials and instructions concerning the boundaries of Louisiana and the Floridas, and the navigation of the Mississippi. 1783-1796.
24. Correspondence of the Secretary of State with the governor and the intendant of Louisiana and West Florida regarding the Indian trade in those provinces. 1784-1789.
25. Correspondence of Floridablanca, Bernardo de Galvez, Miró, and Rendon (1784-1790). The correspondence deals with the following topics:
  - The boundaries between the United States and the Spanish provinces.
  - The nullity of that portion of the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States which concerned the free navigation of the Mississippi.
  - The state of Indian trade, the relations of the Florida Indians with the United States, and Spanish treaty with the Creeks at Pensacola.
  - The traffic carried on between the United States and the Spanish provinces.
  - The western extension of American settlement.
  - The dispatch of Ursuline nuns to New Orleans.
  - The conditions prevalent at Natchez.
  - The county that Georgia proposed to erect on the east bank of the Mississippi.Bound up with this correspondence are two sets of instructions to Gardoqui, dated October 2, 1784 and April 28, 1785, respectively; some papers relative to the request of the American chargé d'affaires at Madrid for leave to export a jackass for Washington's farm; and a few letters from the Spanish ambassador in England concerning English trade with the Floridas. 1784-1790.

26. Documents concerning the capture of American vessels by Barbary pirates. 1784-1785.  
Correspondence of the governors of Louisiana and West Florida, of the captain-general at Havana, of Yrujo, and of various other Spanish officials, in reference to the career of William Augustus Bowles. 1791-1803.  
Correspondence of Carondelet concerning the grant of lands to Bastrop (1796).  
Correspondence of Yrujo relating to English designs on the Floridas, to the Blount project, to Collot's expedition, etc. 1797-1799.  
Documents concerning treatment of American vessels in Havana (1799).
27. Documents relative to the claim of the Duke of Luxemburg to lands in Louisiana. 1784-1819.
28. Documents (1785-1790) concerning projects for:  
The peopling of Louisiana and the Floridas with Irish and American emigrants.  
The sending thither of Irish Catholic priests.  
The promotion of commerce between the western settlements of the United States and the Spanish provinces in question.  
The separation of these settlements from the United States, and their subjection to Spain.  
The defense of Louisiana and the Floridas against British intrigues and the designs of American adventurers and land speculators, notably those connected with the Yazoo companies.  
These are contained in the correspondence of Miró, Navarro, the Council of State, the viceroy of New Spain, Gardoqui, Ezpeleta, Zespedes, Wilkinson, Morgan, White, Wouves d'Argès, St. Clair, and many others. 1785-1790.
29. Correspondence and financial reports of Gardoqui. Among the correspondents are found the names of Sevier, Morgan, John Brown, Hutchins, Steuben, and George Rogers Clark. The dominant theme is the settlement of the western country with a view to the extension of Spanish power. 1785-1790.
30. Correspondence of Gayoso de Lemos with the viceroy of New Spain regarding various occurrences at Natchez. 1785-1793.
31. Correspondence of Gardoqui with Floridablanca, the viceroy of New Spain, Thomas Hutchins, John Brown, and others, 1786-1789. Documents of special interest are the following:  
"Resumen de cierta conversación de Mr. [Richard Henry Lee] Miembro en Congreso del Estado de [Virginia] con D. G. en esta casa el veinte y seis de Agosto de 1786, bajo del mayor secreto."  
"Fundamento para la nueva instrucción que se da á Gardoqui sobre límites y navegación del Misisipi."  
"Plan del tratado con los Americanos para remitir á Gardoqui por via de nueva instrucción."
32. Correspondence of Floridablanca, the viceroy of New Spain, and others, relative to Russian explorations and settlements north of the Californias. 1786-1789. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain concerning the Nootka Sound dispute. 1788-1791.

33. Correspondence of Miró, Navarro, Carondelet, Gayoso de Lemos, Gardoqui, the captain-general at Havana, Wilkinson, Moultrie, Sebastian, O'Fallon, and others, 1786-1799. The chief topics treated in the correspondence are:
- The proposal to separate Kentucky from the United States, and the commercial privileges granted by Spain to the Kentuckians.
  - The purchase of tobacco for the royal warehouses at New Orleans.
  - The schemes of the Yazoo companies, and the claim of Spain to the region about the Yazoo River as based on Indian cessions.
  - The construction of a Spanish fort at Walnut Hills.
  - Relations of Spain and the United States with the Florida Indians.
  - The activities of Bowles.
  - The settlement of New Madrid.
  - The attraction of immigrants to Louisiana and West Florida.
- Papers concerning mediation of Spain in the peace concluded between the United States and Morocco (1789).
- Correspondence of the governor of East Florida relative to return of fugitive slaves to the United States, and relative also to a proposal for the cession of East Florida to some foreign power. 1790-1791.
- Correspondence of Gardoqui, Carmichael, and Short, relative to (1) the sums due to the Bank of North America from the royal treasury at Havana; and (2) the questions at issue between Spain and the United States, particularly in regard to boundaries and to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the proposed mediation of France in the matter. 1789-1794.
- Correspondence of Carmichael, Aranda, Gardoqui, and Alcudia, concerning debt of the United States to Spain incurred during the American Revolution. 1792-1794. An interesting item in this correspondence is the following: "Socorros dados á los Estados Unidos por medio del Sr. Conde de Aranda, Embaxador en Paris en aquel tiempo," ranging over the years 1776-1779. It is enclosed in a letter of Gardoqui to Alcudia, dated October 26, 1794.
34. Documents relative to the contract between the Spanish government and the English firm of Panton, Leslie and Co., in reference to the Indian trade in the Floridas. 1786-1806.
35. Correspondence of Floridablanca, Aranda, Miró, Navarro, and Wouves d'Argès, concerning the project of the last named to promote emigration from the western settlements of the United States to Louisiana and the Floridas. 1787.
36. Correspondence of the governor of East Florida. 1787-1789.
37. Documents relative to the possibility of an attack by Americans on Natchez. 1787. Correspondence of Carondelet, Gayoso de Lemos, the captain-general at Havana, Wilkinson, Innes, and others, concerning the projects of Bowles and the support he received from the English in the Bahamas, the operations of the Yazoo companies, etc. 1790-1795.
38. Correspondence concerning the project of Wouves d'Argès to people Louisiana with emigrants from Kentucky, and its failure on account of the rival project of Wilkinson. 1787-1790. Correspondence relative to the mission of James White to Franklin and Cumber-

land, with the object of drawing closer the relations between those districts and the Spanish power in Louisiana. 1789. Papers concerning:

The settlement of New Madrid (1790).

The attractions of immigrants to West Florida (1790).

The appointment of a Spanish agent among the Choctaws (1792).

The appointment of Henry White as governor of East Florida (1795).

39. A series of 42 volumes variously labelled "Actas de la Suprema Junta de Estado"; "Consejo de Estado: Actas originales"; "Actas del Supremo Consejo de Estado," and containing copies of the proceedings of the Council of State as well as copies of the documents on which the proceedings were based. The "actas" are arranged chronologically from June 22, 1787, to March 17, 1834. Since the list is very incomplete, it has to be supplemented from such of the originals as are preserved in other *legajos*. Volumes II. (1788), III. (1789-1790), IV. (1791-1792), V. (1792), VI. (1793), VII., VIII. (1794), IX. (1794-1795), X. (1795), XI. (1796-1799), XIII. (1813), XIX., XX. (1817), XXI. (1818-1820), XXX., XXXII. (1826) contain references to such topics as the following:

The government, population, commerce, military organization, and ecclesiastical divisions of Louisiana and the Floridas.

The admission of Kentuckians and others as settlers in Louisiana.

The voyage of Martinez along the coast of upper California.

Russian discoveries to the north of upper California.

The journey of Gayoso de Lemos to Franklin and Cumberland.

Relations of Spain and the United States with the Indians in the territory adjacent to Louisiana and the Floridas.

Imprisonment of Bowles for his agitation among the Florida Indians.

The dispute between Spain and the United States relative to the boundaries of Louisiana and the Floridas.

The danger of an insurrection in Louisiana and the Floridas, and of an invasion of these provinces by French and American adventurers, the need of reinforcements, etc.

The claim of the United States to free navigation of the Mississippi.

The effect of Jay's mission to England on the position of Spain in North America.

The feasibility of making reprisals on the United States for the conduct of that country in regard to West Florida.

The cession of the Floridas and adjustment of the boundary of Louisiana.

The claims of the United States to indemnity for injuries to American commerce, etc.

40. Correspondence of Jaudenes, Viar, and Yrujo. That of Jaudenes with Alcudia during the years 1794 and 1795 is particularly important for its discussion of the treaty of 1794, the Mississippi question, and the possible withdrawal of Kentucky from the Union. 1789-1796.

41. Compilation of extracts from the correspondence of colonial officials, the "Laws of the Indies," and other sources, concerning the claim

of Spain to the Pacific coast in connection with the Nootka Sound dispute. The compilation is entitled: "Extractos de providencias para el descubrimiento del Mar del Sur y Californias desde la Conquista de Indias, y para la Exclusión impuesta á todas las Naciones extranjeras de navegar aquellas mares." It bears the date June 18, 1790.

42. Treaties and conventions relative to the Nootka Sound dispute. 1790-1794.
43. Correspondence of Jaudenes and Viar. 1791-1793.
44. Correspondence of Montarco, Alcudia, Gardoqui, Carmichael, Short, and Pinckney, together with other documents, relative to the questions at issue between Spain and the United States, and dealing also with earlier phases of these questions since 1780. 1791-1796.
45. Correspondence relative to the illicit fishing carried on by Americans in the southern Pacific, and relative also to complaints from American ministers and consuls about the treatment of American vessels in Spanish ports. 1791-1809.
46. Report of the Council of State, and opinion of Gardoqui, concerning the extension of commercial privileges in Louisiana. 1792.
47. Correspondence of Carondelet. 1793.
48. Treaty of peace between Spain and various tribes of Indians at Walnut Hills, October 28, 1793. Correspondence of Carondelet and Gayoso de Lemos concerning the Spanish occupation of Barrancas de Margot, and other matters. 1795. Correspondence of the American minister at Madrid relative to the ransom of American captives in Algiers. 1795.
49. Papers relating to the detention or seizure of American vessels by Spanish, French, and British war-ships on the high seas, or by the local authorities in Spanish ports. 1783-1800.
50. Correspondence of Carondelet, 1794. Papers concerning the exemption of American vessels from quarantine regulations in Spain. 1794.
51. Report of the Council of State and correspondence of the governor of Louisiana and West Florida, and the captain-general at Havana, with the Prince of the Peace (1794-1796), concerning:  
The situation in Louisiana.  
The hostile designs of the English, French, and Americans on that province.  
The construction in 1795 of an English fort in the territory of the Mandan Indians.  
The prevalence of an unlawful fur trade with the Spanish settlements in the Illinois country.  
The use of the Indian tribes north of the Ohio and the Missouri rivers as a barrier against foreign aggression.  
The proposed settlement of Americans at Muscle Shoals intended to enable them to seize the Spanish post at Barrancas de Margot.  
Schemes of the Americans to embroil the Indians under Spanish influence in war with one another.  
The formation in 1794 of a company at St. Louis for carrying on the Indian trade along the Missouri, its mode of action, and other matters pertaining to traffic with the savages.  
The treaty of 1795, and the manner of its publication.

52. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain, the captain-general at Havana, Gardoqui, Carondelet, and others, relative to the scarcity of funds in Louisiana caused by the measures taken for the defense of that province, including the payment of pensions to Wilkinson and other influential men in Kentucky. 1794-1795.  
Correspondence of viceroy of New Spain (1794-1796), concerning:  
The defense of the Internal Provinces against the danger to be apprehended from the westward spread of American settlement.  
The report of a French expedition to be directed against both the Spanish and the English possessions in North America.  
The appearance in Texas of 33 Indian tribes driven by the Americans from their hunting grounds, and the request of the savages for permission to remain in that province.  
The disturbed conditions in Louisiana, and the dispatch of troops for its defense.
53. Correspondence of Viar, the Spanish consul in Philadelphia. 1795-1796.
54. Papers relative to the public career of Yrujo, beginning with his appointment as minister to the United States. 1795-1821.
55. Documents (1795-1820) relative to:  
The claims of the Duke of Luxemburg to lands in the Floridas (1795).  
The appointment of Sebastian Kindelan as governor of East Florida, and the policy to be observed by the governors of the Floridas toward the United States (1811-1812).  
The revolutionary movements of Lallemand in Texas and other parts of New Spain (1818-1820).
56. Correspondence of Carondelet, Gayoso de Lemos and Ventura Morales with the Prince of the Peace. 1796-1797. It concerns chiefly such topics as:  
The disagreements among these officials on various administrative matters.  
The financial condition of Louisiana and West Florida.  
The disposal of crown lands in those provinces.  
The loading, ballasting, and matining of vessels.  
English designs on Upper Louisiana, and English efforts to incite the Indians along the frontiers of Louisiana and the Floridas to war with the Spaniards.
- Bound up with this correspondence are the following items:  
Letters from the American minister at Madrid inquiring about the etiquette observed in reference to the presentation of the wives of diplomats at the Spanish court (1797).  
Letters from the governor of East Florida concerning fugitive slaves (1797-1798).  
Correspondence of the American consul at Cadiz (1797).  
Correspondence of the Prince of the Peace concerning the relations of Spain and the United States (1797).  
A few communications from Yrujo of minor importance (1796-1802).
57. Correspondence of Yrujo and the Prince of the Peace. 1797-1798.
58. Correspondence of Carondelet, Gayoso de Lemos, and Ventura Morales. 1797-1799. It deals with such topics as the following:

The preliminary operations connected with fixing the boundary line between the Spanish possessions and the United States.

The right of the intendant to grant crown lands in Louisiana.

The means of avoiding the injuries to Spanish trade inflicted by the English in the Bahama channel.

The maintenance of commerce with Louisiana by means of neutrals.

59. Correspondence of Yrujo regarding the proposal for his retirement as minister, and regarding also his project to found a settlement on the right bank of the lower Mississippi. 1797-1800.

60. Correspondence of Talleyrand, Berthier, Perignon, Alquier, Charles IV., the Prince of the Peace, Campo, Cabarrus, Urquijo, and others, concerning the retrocession of Louisiana to France. 1797-1800.

61. Documents referring to José Yznardi, proconsul of the United States at Cadiz, and to his commission from the Spanish treasury to import from the United States tobacco, flour, rice, timber for ship building, and other commodities to the value of two millions of dollars. 1797-1802.

62. Papers concerning the mission of Nicholas Finiels to Louisiana in consequence of the English designs upon that province. 1797. Correspondence in reference to the conduct of Vicente Folch while governor of West Florida. 1811-1818.

63. Correspondence concerning the claims of the United States to indemnity from the Spanish government for injuries to American shipping. 1797-1828.

64. Documents relative to the commission appointed to construct maps and plans of Texas. 1798.

65. Correspondence of the American minister in Spain relative to the exclusion from Spanish ports of American ships that had touched at English ports. 1798-1799.

66. Correspondence of governor and intendant of Louisiana, and of the several members of the Council of State (1798-1800), concerning: The regulation of neutral commerce with Louisiana and the Floridas. The extent to which the intendant may act independently of the governor in reference to financial and commercial matters.

The negro plot in Pointe Coupée.

The policy to be observed by Spain in case Kentucky should secede from the United States.

66a. Correspondence of the American minister in Spain, of the Council of State, and of various officials in Spanish sea-ports, concerning an exchange of deserters, the blockade of the port of Gibraltar, and other matters connected with American shipping and seamen in Spanish waters. 1798-1800.

67. Correspondence of various peninsular and colonial officials in regard to the work of the commission, created in accordance with the treaty of 1795, to adjust the claims of the United States to indemnity for injuries inflicted upon American shipping by French and Spanish vessels. 1799-1807.

68. Ratification of the preliminary articles for the cession of Louisiana to France. 1800.

69. Documents relative to the license granted to Cassagne, Huguet, Raymond and Co., for the importation into Louisiana of 5,000 negro slaves free of duty. 1800-1801.
70. Documents relative to the founding of settlements on the west bank of the lower Mississippi. 1800-1801.
- Correspondence of Cevallos, Yrujo, Casa Calvo, Wilkinson, the viceroy of New Spain, and the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, concerning the pension due to Wilkinson for his services in the Spanish cause. 1804-1809.
- Documents concerning the information furnished by John Peter Walker in regard to the designs of the United States on the Floridas. 1818.
71. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1801-1803.
72. Documents concerning the complaints of the American minister at Madrid against the treatment of American vessels in Spanish ports. 1801.
- Papers relative to the American squadron in the Mediterranean sent thither to protect American shipping against the pirates of Tripoli. 1801-1802.
- Correspondence of Yrujo, Salcedo, Ventura Morales, Cevallos, and others in reference to the removal of the American right of deposit at New Orleans. 1801-1803.
73. Correspondence relative to the seizure or detention of American vessels. 1802.
- Documents referring to the seizure of a French vessel by Americans in a port of East Florida. 1820-1821.
- Papers bearing on the protest of the American minister against the treatment accorded to the secretary of the legation of the United States. 1824-1825.
74. Correspondence of Talleyrand and the Spanish ambassador at Paris, concerning the commercial relations of Louisiana with the United States, and the mission of Monroe to Madrid. 1803.
75. Correspondence relative to the disagreements of Yrujo, Foronda, Bruno Magdalena, and other diplomats and consular representatives of Spain in the United States. 1803-1807.
76. Correspondence of the Spanish diplomatic and consular officials in the United States, relative to the enforcement of regulations for the public health, the outbreak of yellow fever at Philadelphia, etc. 1803-1809.
77. Project of one Simon de Echezuria for the recovery of Louisiana by Spain. 1803. Documents relative to the appointment of José de Estrada as governor of East Florida. 1811.
78. Correspondence of the American minister at Madrid, chiefly in reference to matters of commerce. 1803.
- Correspondence concerning (1) the dispute between Spain and the United States in regard to the navigation of the Mobile and the Mississippi rivers; (2) the uprising in West Florida in 1806; (3) the claims of the United States to that province. 1803-1811.
- Correspondence of Yrujo, Folch, Wilkinson, and others, in reference to the expedition of Burr. 1806-1807.

79. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1804-1805.
80. Correspondence of Yrujo relative to the designs of the United States on the Internal Provinces and the Floridas, the uprising in West Florida, etc. 1804-1806.
- Correspondence of Casa Calvo, Ventura Morales, and others concerning the boundaries of the United States and the Spanish possessions, the property belonging to the Spanish crown in New Orleans, etc. 1804-1806.
- Correspondence of Onis regarding the American occupation of West Florida. 1810.
81. Correspondence of Yrujo, Casa Calvo, and others concerning the designs of the United States on the Internal Provinces. 1804-1808.
- Correspondence of various officials in the Internal Provinces in regard to the encounters between Spanish and American troops on the frontier of Texas. 1806.
- Correspondence of the captain-general at Havana, concerning the question whether emigrants from Louisiana to Cuba are to be placed on the same footing as other Spanish subjects (1805), and concerning also his course of action in case the United States should declare war on Spain (1806).
- Correspondence relating to:
- The sale of lands in the Floridas to American speculators (1805).
  - The dispute between Spain and the United States in reference to the navigation of the Mobile River (1805).
  - The arrival in Kentucky of a delegation of Indians from the Internal Provinces (1805).
  - The valuation of property belonging to the Spanish crown in Louisiana (1806).
  - The efforts of the United States to gain possession of the Floridas (1806).
  - The lands set apart for certain emigrants from Galveston to Baton Rouge (1806).
  - The boundaries between Louisiana and the Internal Provinces (1806).
82. Correspondence of Yrujo and others relative to the complaints made against him by the government of the United States. 1804-1808.
- Documents concerning the lands owned by Yrujo in West Florida. 1826-1847.
83. Reports of the Council of State on (1) the erection of American consulates in the Balearic Isles, Barcelona, Corunna, and Valencia; and (2) the interpretation of Article 17 of the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States. 1805-1806.
84. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1805-1806.
85. Correspondence of Yrujo, the Spanish consuls at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and of various other officials, relative to the expedition of Miranda. 1805-1807.
86. Correspondence of Yrujo, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, the captain-general at Havana, and others, relative to the expedition of Burr. 1805-1807.
87. Correspondence relative to the exploring expedition of Zebulon M. Pike. 1806-1808. In the correspondence are included letters from Pike, Wilkinson, Yrujo, the governor of the Internal Provinces, the

Spanish consul at Philadelphia, and others. There is also a copy of a document prepared by Pike, dated at Chihuahua, April 7, 1807, and entitled "Sketch of an Expedition made from St. Louis to explore the Internal parts of Louisiana by order of His Excellency, Gen'l James Wilkinson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Troops." None of Pike's notes, charts, etc., are to be found among the papers. In the alphabetical series of *expedientes* the correspondence is grouped under the letter "M."

88. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1807-1808.
89. Correspondence of the viceroy of Peru and other colonial officials, concerning the injuries to Spanish interests caused by American shipping in the Pacific. 1807.

Correspondence relative to:

The complaints of Spain against the customs regulations of the United States on the Mississippi River, and against an Act of Congress annexing territories belonging to Spain in the Internal Provinces (1807).

The dispute between Spain and the United States in reference to the navigation of the Mobile River (1807).

The share of American citizens in the expedition of Miranda (1807).

The claim of Spain to reimbursement for the expenses connected with the arrest and detention of Pike (1807).

Copies of various documents in the royal library at Madrid concerning the boundaries between Texas and Louisiana (1807).

Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain and others, relative to the existing settlements in the Internal Provinces, especially Texas, and to the encounters between Spanish and American troops on the frontier of Texas. 1807.

Correspondence of the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, concerning the business ventures of Yrujo, and his disputes with the other Spanish representatives in the United States. 1807-1810.

90. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1808.

91. Correspondence, memorials, and notes (1808-1812) concerning:

The return of fugitive slaves in the Floridas.

The embargo regulations of the United States, particularly in reference to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

The Spanish restrictions on the navigation of the Mobile River.

The arbitrary acts of American officials on the frontiers of the Floridas.

The designs of the United States on the Floridas and Mexico.

The negotiations initiated by the United States for the purchase of the Floridas.

The military preparations of Spain in view of the threatening attitude of the United States.

92. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1809.

93. Papers concerning (1) the arrest of Thomas Gough, interpreter of the legation of the United States, and the seizure of documents belonging to that diplomatic office; and (2) the relations of the United States with the "Junta de Sevilla," and with the government of Joseph Bonaparte. 1809-1812.

94. Documents relative to the naval and military forces of the United States. 1809. Plans proposed by one Louis Clouet for the forcible recovery of Louisiana by Spain. 1814.
95. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1810.
96. Documents relative to the movements of French emissaries in the United States, having as their object the fomenting of a revolution in Mexico. 1810-1812.
97. Correspondence concerning:
  - The designs of Napoleon on the Spanish possessions in North America (1810).
  - The complaints of Spain against the effects of the embargo regulations of the United States (1810).
  - Navigation of American vessels in the Mobile River (1810-1811).
  - Seizure of part of West Florida by the United States (1810-1811).
  - The sums due to the Spanish treasury from American merchants (1810-1823).
  - The insurrection at Baton Rouge (1811).
  - The precautions to be observed in connection with the arrival of American vessels at Spanish colonial ports (1811).
  - The political and military condition of the Floridas and of the Internal Provinces (1811-1814).
98. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1811.
99. Correspondence of Onis relative to the revolutionary agitation in Mexico, the gathering of recruits in New Orleans, and the failure of the United States to enforce neutrality. 1811-1816.
100. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1812.
101. Correspondence concerning:
  - The hostile relations between Georgia and East Florida (1812).
  - The possible advantage to Spain of the war between Great Britain and the United States (1812).
  - The complaints of Spain against the commercial regulations of the United States (1812).
  - The pardon of certain rebels in Spanish Florida.
  - The protests of Spain against the annexation to Louisiana of the district of Baton Rouge, the seizure of Mobile, and other usurpations of the United States on Spanish territory in the Floridas, and also against the connivance of the United States at the share of American citizens in promoting the revolutionary movement in the Spanish colonies (1812-1813).
  - The exclusion of American spies and agitators from the Spanish colonies (1812-1813).
  - The injuries to Spanish commerce in the Gulf of Mexico committed by the Barataria pirates (1813).
  - The revolutionary movements in Texas, and the encroachments of the United States on that province (1813).
102. Correspondence relative to the presence of rebels in Texas. 1813.
103. Reports of the Council of State, and other documents (1813) concerning:
  - The conduct of American privateers in Spanish waters.
  - The seizure of West Florida by the United States.

- The boundaries of Louisiana.
- The adoption of measures to defend the Spanish colonies against the United States, and the making of reprisals on American property in Spanish territory.
- The possibility of British aid in case of war between Spain and the United States.
104. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1813-1814.
105. Correspondence relative to:
- The possible aid of Great Britain in enabling Spain to recover Louisiana and West Florida from the United States (1814-1815).
  - The injuries sustained by Spanish subjects as a result of the conduct of American officials in West Florida (1814-1815).
  - The efforts of the United States to free from their imprisonment at Havana certain Americans arrested by the Spanish authorities in West Florida (1815-1816).
  - The attempts of the United States to secure the privilege of a dock-yard at Mahon for its Mediterranean fleet (1815-1853).
  - The share of American citizens in the revolutionizing of the Spanish colonies, the presence of an American commissioner in New Granada, the fitting out of vessels at Baltimore in aid of the revolutionists, etc. (1816).
106. A document by Yrujo entitled "Observaciones político-económicas sobre la Paz firmada ultimamente en Gante entre la Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos." January 29, 1815.
107. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1815-1816.
108. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1816.
109. Correspondence of Onis, the viceroy of New Spain, the Spanish ambassadors at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, the British ambassador at Madrid, and others (1816-1818), relative to:
  - Jackson's invasion of West Florida.
  - The incitement by Americans of the Comanche Indians against the Spanish power in the Internal Provinces.
  - Other matters at issue between Spain and the United States.
110. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1817.
111. Correspondence concerning the aid furnished by citizens of the United States to the Spanish-American insurgents, the fitting out of privateers in American ports, the reprisals of Spain on American vessels in colonial ports, etc. 1817.
112. Reports of the Council of State and opinions of various ministers concerning relations of Spain and United States since 1795. 1817.
113. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1817-1818.
114. Correspondence of Onis, the Spanish ambassadors at London, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, of the American minister at Madrid, and others (1817-1820), and also the proceedings of the Spanish Councils of State, War, and Marine in regard to:

Jackson's invasion of West Florida.

The aid afforded by Americans to the insurgents in the Spanish colonies, the connivance thereat of the government of the United States, and the inclination of that government to recognize the independence of the Spanish Americans.

The boundaries of Louisiana and the Floridas.

The treaty of 1819 with the United States and its suspension.

The strength of the naval and military forces of the United States.

The condition of the Spanish colonies in the West Indies.

The preparation of letters of marque and reprisal to be granted to foreign privateers in case of war with the United States.

115. Report of a French engineer named Carambat concerning the views and projects of the United States in reference to the Spanish possessions. 1817. Correspondence of Onis and others dealing with relations between Callava and Jackson in Florida. 1821-1822.
116. Correspondence of the American legation at Madrid concerning the treatment of American vessels in Spanish ports. 1817-1833.
117. Documents concerning the appointment of Narciso de Heredia as commissioner to adjust the questions at issue between Spain and the United States. 1817-1819. Papers relating to claims to lands in Florida. 1844-1847.
118. Correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington and of the American legation at Madrid relative to the seizure or detention of vessels, and other maritime affairs. 1817-1848.
119. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1818.
120. Documents (1818) relative to:
  - The invasion of West Florida by Jackson.
  - Private land grants in the Floridas.
  - Restrictions on Spanish shipping in the Mississippi.
  - The aid furnished by the Americans to the insurgents in the Spanish colonies.
  - American and French projects against Texas and the other Internal Provinces.
121. Correspondence of the captain-general at Havana relative to the conduct of Jackson in Florida. 1818. Papers relative to claims to lands in Florida. 1819. Papers concerning the sale in the United States of a vessel captured by the insurgents in the Spanish colonies. 1824. Correspondence of the American minister at Madrid in reference to the historical researches of Washington Irving. 1828.
122. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1819.
123. Correspondence (1819-1822) of the Spanish legation at Washington, of the Spanish embassies at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Rome, of the American minister at Madrid, and of various colonial officials concerning:
  - The efforts of Spain to enlist the support of Great Britain and other European powers against the United States, in view of the policy of that country toward the revolution in the Spanish colonies and its recognition of their independence.

The attempts of Spain to modify the treaty of 1819 before its ratification in 1822.

The boundaries of Louisiana and the Floridas, and the grants of land in those provinces.

Means for promoting the safety, settlement, and material prosperity of Texas.

124. Documents concerning:

The negotiations between Spain and the United States relative to the cession of the Floridas (1819-1820).

The request of the United States for permission to take from the archives at Havana the papers referring to the Floridas (1819-1837).

The assistance afforded by the Americans to the insurgents in the Spanish colonies (1820).

125. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1820.

126. Reports of the council of State on the cession of the Floridas to the United States, and the share of Yrujo in this transaction. 1820.

127. Documents concerning claims for property confiscated by Jackson in Pensacola. 1820-1821.

128. Documents relative to the reciprocal claims pending against the United States and Spain, and also to their adjustment by the convention of 1834. 1820-1837.

129. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1821.

130. Report of the Council of State on the sale in Spanish ports of certain English vessels captured by American privateers during the war of 1812. 1821.

131. Correspondence (1821) relative to:

The fitting out of insurgent privateers at Baltimore.

The expulsion of Spanish officials from Florida.

The claims of American citizens against Spain.

The claims of Spanish subjects against the United States for injuries sustained during the invasion of Florida by Jackson.

The authorization by the Cortes for the conclusion of the arrangements for the cession of the Floridas to the United States.

The delivery of military stores in the Floridas.

132. Correspondence of the Spanish minister at Washington in reference to the claims of American citizens against Spain, and to the counter-claims of Spanish subjects against the United States, as bearing upon the execution of the treaty of 1819 for the cession of the Floridas. 1821-1827. Among the documents are included various communications from Yrujo, Pinckney, Monroe, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and others, ranging in date from 1801 to 1805.

133. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1822.

134. Reports of the Council of State (1822) on:

The erection of an American consulate in Manila.

The determination of boundaries between the Spanish possessions and those of the United States.

The recognition by the United States of the independence of the Spanish-American republics.

The regulation of commercial relations between Spain and the United States.

135. Correspondence concerning :

Requests and counter-requests of Spain and the United States for restoration of documents belonging to archives of the Floridas (1822).

The recognition by the United States of the independence of the Spanish-American republics (1822).

The sudden departure without permission of the Spanish minister at Washington (1823).

The requests of the American minister at Madrid for information in regard to grants of land in Louisiana and the Floridas (1823–1830).

136. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1823.

137. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1824.

138. Reports of the Council of State (1824–1827) on:

Complaints by the United States against the depredations committed by Spanish pirates and privateers.

The arbitrary conduct of Spanish officials in reference to American vessels.

The demands of the United States for indemnity.

139. Correspondence relative to:

The requests of the United States for papers in Havana belonging to the archives of the Floridas (1824).

The military stores left in the Floridas at the time of their cession to the United States (1824).

Treaty of commerce between Colombia and the United States (1824).

Arms and ammunition shipped to the Spanish-American republics from ports in the United States (1824–1826).

The Congress of Panama (1826–1827).

The attacks of American pirates on Spanish vessels (1829).

The designs of the United States in reference to Texas (1829).

140. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1825.

141. Papers relative to the naval career of David Porter. 1825–1828.

142. Report of the Council of State on the prolonged stay of American vessels in Spanish ports, and especially in the port of Mahon. 1826.

143. General correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington. 1826–1827.

144. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1827.

145. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1828.

146. Report of the Council of State on the course of negotiation between Spain and the United States since 1823, concerning the restoration of Spanish power in America. 1828.

147. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1829.

148. Report of the Council of State on the question of abolishing the pension granted to colored persons who retired to Cuba when the Floridas were ceded to the United States. 1829.

149. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1830.

150. Correspondence of the Spanish legation at Washington concerning the treatment of Spanish vessels in the ports of the United States. 1830-1849.
151. Correspondence of the American legation at Madrid in reference to (1) the excessive rates of postage charged on mail matter addressed to the American legation and consulates in Spain, and brought to Spanish ports in American vessels; and (2) the proposal of the United States for a commercial treaty with Spain, based on the principle of reciprocity. 1830-1855.
152. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1831.
153. Papers concerning the refutation of the charges of piracy brought against certain Spaniards by the pirate Charles Gibbs. 1831.
154. Correspondence concerning the request of the United States for documents belonging to the archives of the Floridas, and for copies of papers dealing with grants of land in Louisiana. 1831-1836.
155. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1832.
156. General correspondence of Spanish legation at Washington. 1833.
157. Papers of the Council of Government relative to the indemnity claimed by the United States for the seizure of American vessels since 1808. 1833.
158. Correspondence relative to:
  - The request of the United States for documents belonging to the archives of the Floridas (1839).
  - The necessity for enlarging the commercial relations between Spain and the United States (1842).
  - The blockade of Mexican ports by American warships, and the injury thereby caused to the shipping interests of Spain (1846-1847).
159. Documents relative to:
  - The proposed acquisition of Cuba by the United States, the efforts to foment a revolution in that Island, the expedition of López, etc. (1844-1850).
  - The request of the United States for copies of documents bearing upon the boundaries of the former Spanish provinces in that country (1850).
  - The claim of the United States to the right of dealing directly with the colonial authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico, instead of through the medium of the Spanish government (1850-1857).
160. Correspondence concerning:
  - The reports that Mexican privateers were being fitted out in Cuba (1846-1847).
  - The supposed intention of Spain to sell Cuba to the United States (1846-1850).
  - The claims of Spain to indemnity for injuries to Spanish interests sustained on account of the war between Mexico and the United States (1847-1852).
  - The request of the United States for copies of documents relating to land grants in the Floridas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Upper California (1848-1849).

161. Correspondence concerning (1) the warning of Spain to the United States of the purpose of Great Britain to acquire a port in Santo Domingo (1849); and (2) American projects for the invasion of Cuba (1849-1850).

## II. MAPS.

The National Historical Archives contain upwards of thirty maps descriptive of those parts of the United States which were once under Spanish rule. A few of the maps may be encountered in the *legajos* of state papers, but most of them have been drawn out and placed in the "Sección de Mapas," which constitutes a subdivision of the official section called "Miscellaneous" (*Varios*). All of the maps were prepared in the eighteenth century. In the list the Californias and New Mexico are represented by 19 maps dated between 1775 and 1793; Louisiana by 5, of various dates up to 1793; Texas by 3, dated between 1769 and 1808; North America at large by 2; Kentucky by 1, dated 1874; Kentucky, Cumberland, and Franklin, by one undated, but probably belonging to the decade 1780-1790; and the Floridas by 1, dated 1769.



## GENERAL ARCHIVES OF THE INDIES.

(Archivo General de Indias.)

This unique collection of some 40,000 *legajos* of documentary material relating to the former dominions of Spain in America and the Philippines is located at Seville in the "Casa Lonja" or "Exchange," a building erected in 1598 to serve as the headquarters of the House of Trade (Casa de Contratación). The "Casa Lonja" itself is a large square edifice two stories in height, but its proportions are somewhat dwarfed by its proximity to the massive cathedral. It is built about a fine *patio* or court open to the sky, flanked by arcades, and paved with marble slabs. The ground floor is occupied by the chamber of commerce of Seville and by the board of public works concerned in improving the navigation of the river Guadalquivir. A handsome staircase of colored marble leads to the second floor, which is given over to the Archives of the Indies. The latter contain a general workroom and library, the office of the director, and two sets of long galleries, separated by archways and facing, the one the street, the other the court. Along the sides of the galleries for the most part range tall antique wooden racks (*estantes*) divided into compartments (*cajones*) which in turn are filled with the *legajos*. On the walls are hung portraits of Spanish monarchs and of men distinguished in the colonial service. Numerous frames and show-cases, also, inclose documents of special interest or value.

The quarters allotted to the archives in the building itself are cramped, and the equipment for the arrangement of the documents and for their preservation from fire and the ravages of the paper moth (*polilla*) is inadequate. Owing to the lack of wall space, racks, and shelvings, thousands of *legajos* lie stacked along the stone floors of the galleries, and even of the open arcades surrounding the court, while in a cellar-like room on the ground floor is a huge heap of such bundles, neglected and utterly in confusion. As in the case of Simancas and its defects, successive directors, foreign critics, and public-spirited Spaniards have urged that the entire building be given up to the archives, that the court be provided with a glass roof, and that the various facilities for placing and safeguarding the papers be improved. Thus far, however, the Spanish government has not carried out the suggestions.

The idea of creating a special collection of colonial records may be traced as far back as the reign of Philip II., when the officials at Simancas were ordered to assort and to catalogue the documents in that repository

which related to the Indies. Since many of the offices connected with the colonial administration failed to send their accumulated papers to Simancas, nothing further in the matter appears to have been done until 1778. In that year Juan Bautista Muñoz, the famous compiler and historian, suggested to King Charles III. the preparation of a history of the Spanish Indies based on "authentic and incontestable documents." Forthwith the king repeated the order of his predecessor in reference to Simancas, and also empowered an official to ascertain the condition of the documentary materials preserved in Seville and Cadiz. In 1779 Muñoz received a royal commission to write the history in question. Finding that the documents he needed were widely dispersed, as well as ill kept and arranged, he called the attention of José de Galvez, the Minister of the Indies, to the immense benefit that would result from the establishment of a separate repository for colonial papers. Galvez approved the idea, and designated the "Casa Lonja" at Seville as a suitable building in which to store the records. The motives that determined the choice of location are apparent enough. Since 1717, when the offices of the "House of Trade" were transferred to Cadiz, the "Casa Lonja" had been untenanted. For many years, also, Seville had been the emporium of commerce between Spain and the colonies. Hence economy and sentiment both suggested the vacant building in the Andalusian city as the home of the Archives of the Indies.

Orders having been sent to the officials at Simancas to prepare the papers that concerned the Indies for transmission to Seville, Muñoz was appointed in 1784 as the head of a commission to superintend a similar task in Madrid, Cadiz, Seville, and elsewhere. At the same time the commission was directed to assume charge of whatever changes in the interior of the "Casa Lonja" might be necessary for the proper installation of the tons of manuscript to come. With the arrival of the first consignment of papers in 1785 the Archives of the Indies were fairly established.

The real object of Charles III. in creating the new repository was much less the encouragement of historical studies than the facilitation of administrative processes. In his instructions of October, 1789, entitled "Ordenanzas para el Archivo General de Indias," the king declared that he had in mind "the preservation and good arrangement of the papers in order to assure the rights of the royal patrimony, to enlighten the government and its tribunals, to protect his subjects in their privileges, to elucidate history, and to minister to various other branches of knowledge useful to human culture in general." The documents in the Archives of the Indies, accordingly, were to constitute a sort of legal arsenal in which the crown could find the proper weapons to defend its prerogatives, and gather the information needed for the government of its distant dominions. On the other

hand the opportunities for historical research were too much restricted to afford any real advantage to the investigator. Not only did the "Ordenanzas" forbid any examination of the papers by private individuals, but they subjected all inquiries for information of a historical character to the slow and perfunctory processes of an official routine which rarely yielded anything of value. It is easy to understand, therefore, why the Archives of the Indies continued to be an administrative centre, rather than a repository of historical materials, long after similar collections elsewhere in Spain had been made accessible to the public. During this period, also, the "Ordenanzas" remained nominally in force; but as a matter of fact permission could be obtained from the Minister of the Colonies (Ministro de Ultramar) to examine the papers in person and to procure copies of them. In 1894 the Archives of the Indies became altogether public by their incorporation into the archival system of the kingdom.

The name of the repository, be it said, conveys a wrong idea. In reality the collection in the "Casa Lonja" at Seville is almost as far from possessing a legitimate claim to the title "Archives of the Indies" as that in the building of the National Library at Madrid is from justifying its large designation "National Historical Archives." So incomplete were the transmissions of documents to Seville after 1785 that untold millions of papers relating to the colonial dominions of Spain are still to be found in Madrid, Simancas, and other places. Despite, also, the repeated efforts hitherto made to have all the materials on this theme deposited in Seville, where they properly belong, the prospect for the accomplishment of so excellent a design seems remote. Until it is realized, the "Archives of the Indies" must continue to represent an ideal rather than a fact.

It is true, nevertheless, that abundant materials for the history of every province in the former Spanish Indies, including the Canary Islands, the Philippines, and the dependencies of the latter in the Pacific, may be found in the "Casa Lonja." The documents range in date from the discovery of America to approximately 1850, but the papers dated since the beginning of the nineteenth century are relatively few. In general their classification is still that prescribed by the "Ordenanzas" of 1789. Though complicated, it is probably as exact as the involved character of the Spanish colonial administration and the resources at the disposal of the archivists would allow. Viewed as a whole two main divisions appear: the papers proceeding from the House of Trade, and such as come from the Council of the Indies and its multifarious offices. Both of them are subdivided into sections according to the subject-matter of which the documents may treat, or according to the particular offices or localities from which they had been sent to Seville. Some of the sections in turn are arranged in topographical groups by *audiencias*, others in administrative

groups determined by the office of government concerned, still others in groups more or less arbitrarily formed. Within each group, so far as practicable, the order of the *legajos* is chronological. The same is intended to be true of the individual *expedientes* and documents which they contain, but exceptions are quite common.

To ascertain the shelf-numbers and general contents of the *legajos*, a series of more or less elaborate manuscript inventories, indexes, and *papeletas* must be consulted. These are arranged variously in topographical, chronological, and alphabetical order. In a few cases they are detailed enough to furnish a clue to the subject-matter of the *expedientes*, and even of the individual documents, in the *legajos*.

Where the collocation of the papers is according to *estante*, *cajón*, and *legajo*, five columns will be found on the pages of the corresponding inventories and indexes. In the first column appears the number of the *estante*, in the second that of the *cajón*, and in the third that of the *legajo*, or *legajos* if a particular topic is treated in several of them. The fourth column mentions the subject-matter of the *legajo* or *legajos*, and the fifth their inclusive dates. Two forms of enumeration, furthermore, may be given in the *legajo* column. Should the numeral appear in the form of a fraction, the figure above the line denotes either the specific number of an *expediente* within the *legajo* itself, or the inclusive number of *legajos* in the *cajón* which deal with a certain subject; while the figure or figures below the line specify the consecutive number of such *legajos* in the entire series comprised within the *cajón*. On the other hand, should figures in both ink and pencil be written in the *legajo* column, those in ink refer to the number of *legajos*, the contents of which concern a given topic, and those in pencil to the successive enumeration of the *legajos* in the *cajón* as before. In all cases of classification as above described, therefore, the citation of a shelf-number calls for the figures found in the *estante*, *cajón* and *legajo* columns respectively. Should the shelf-number appearing in any inventory or index or in a *papeleta* be not so composed, nothing more need be given than the name of the particular section in the archives and the specific number of the *legajo* in the series.

Despite the elaborateness with which many of the inventories and indexes have been prepared, however, it frequently happens that they afford no direct clue to certain classes of papers which may concern the United States. Especially is this the case with documents relating to judicial, financial, and commercial matters, in which the topographical element in classification is sometimes quite obscure or non-existent. Under such circumstances the only recourse left to the investigator is to examine the *legajos* according to their dates, or according to those names of persons with which, he has reason to believe, documents of historical interest may be associated.

The Archives of the Indies are open during most of the year from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, when they close at 3 p. m., and in the summer months from 8 a. m. to 12 m. only. As in Simancas the rules are liberally construed. Responsible persons may use the manuscript guides freely. No limitation is placed upon the number of *legajos* which an investigator desires to examine at a time, provided that other workers are not inconvenienced thereby, and that the contents of one *legajo* are not confused with those of another. The shelf-numbers may be written on any available slip of paper and handed directly to one of the porters. In the library and workroom, also, a collection of books dealing with the history and administration of the Spanish colonies is at the service of the investigator.

No adequate account of the Archives of the Indies exists in print, nor has any guide to them been published. Sketches of the collection, however, will be found in a booklet by Villa-amil y Castro, a former director, entitled *Breve Reseña Histórico-Descriptiva del Archivo General de Indias, y Noticia de algunos de sus principales Documentos* (Seville, 1884); in *Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, second series, vol. II., p. 367; and in *Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, vol. VI., p. 613.

### I. "AUDIENCIAS."

This great mass of documents emanating from the Council of the Indies and from the various colonial authorities covers the period from the first quarter of the sixteenth century to about the middle of the nineteenth. Its chief mode of classification is the topographical one by *audiencias*. The papers included under each *audiencia* are then arranged according as they concern the entire district subject to the jurisdiction of that body of magistrates (*distríto de toda la audiencia*), or the specific provinces or localities within it. As a rule the documents classed in this way by *audiencias* are in turn divided into three so-called "branches" (*ramos*), namely: secular (*ramo secular*), ecclesiastical (*ramo eclesiástico*), and secular and ecclesiastical (*ramo secular y eclesiástico*). Especially in the case of the documents of later date, the contents of the secular "branch" are sometimes arranged according to the governmental departments of administration (*gobierno*), war and marine (*guerra y marina*), and finance (*hacienda*); but the distinctions among them, as well as between the secular and the ecclesiastical branches, are not closely observed.

In no sense, however, must this topographical classification by *audiencias* be taken to mean that the documents solely, or even generally, deal with transactions in which those courts of justice and administration were concerned. On the contrary the Crown, the Council of the Indies, the House of Trade, and other agencies of government in Spain, the colonial officials,

secular and ecclesiastical, of all ranks, and private individuals are alike represented. In fact the individual papers and the various groups of them (*expedientes*) are of almost every conceivable description.

To ascertain the general contents and the shelf-numbers of the *legajos*, an inventory in two volumes, entitled, "Indice general por Audiencias," must be consulted. The first volume lists the older class of documents in two main forms, first as they came from Simancas, and second, as they came directly from the offices of correspondence with the colonies in North America and the West Indies (Secretaría de Nueva España), and with those in South America (Secretaría del Perú), belonging to the Council of the Indies. No such distinction between the two sets of consignments, however, appears either in the second volume of the inventory, which lists the later class of documents, or in the actual collocation of the *legajos* on the shelves by *estante* and *cajón*. Furthermore, the dates of the *legajos* cited in both volumes overlap in a manner too confusing to enable one to fix a precise line of demarcation between their respective contents. In the description of the materials relating to the United States, therefore, appropriate reference will be made to the separate volumes. The various entries under each heading of the description, it should be said, are, for the most part, free translations of those in the inventory.

A special inventory, also, in the form of loose sheets, is available. It concerns only the *legajos* arranged under the caption of the *Audiencia* of Santo Domingo. The chief point of difference between this and the regular inventory consists in specifying the inclusive dates of each individual *legajo*, instead of assigning such dates to a group of *legajos*, the contents of which may refer to a single subject.

#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

##### A. AUDIENCIA OF SANTO DOMINGO (INVENTORY I).

###### 1. "St. Augustine in Florida."

###### *Secular Branch:*

1. Letters and *expedientes* of secular persons, 4 *legajos*, 1539–1699.
2. *Id.* of royal officials, 2 *legajos*, 1560–1700.
3. *Id.* of governors, 5 *legajos*, 1568–1700.

###### *Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. Letters and *expedientes* of ecclesiastical persons, 1 *legajo*, 1573–1700.

###### 2. "Province of Florida."

###### *Secular Branch:*

1. Letters and *expedientes* of secular persons, 2 *legajos*, 1619–1759.
2. *Expediente* concerning appointments to office, civil and military, 1 *legajo*, 1637–1756.
3. *Id.* concerning the maintenance of the garrison at St. Augustine, 1 *legajo*, 1654–1705.
4. Letters and *expedientes* of the governors, 8 *legajos*, 1655–1759.

5. Letters and *expedientes* of royal officials, 1 *legajo*, 1668–1759.
6. *Expediente* concerning the subsidy, 2 *legajos*, 1692–1746.
7. *Id.* concerning the dispatch of colonists to Florida and other provinces in New Spain, 1 *legajo*, 1673–1741.
8. Letters from Seville, Cadiz and other towns in Spain referring to Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1682–1759.
9. *Expediente* concerning the invasion of Florida by pirates, and concerning also “the sentence of death pronounced by the governor upon Andres Barzon, an Englishman, from which the victim escaped because of the breaking of the cords of the garrote,” 1 *legajo*, 1684–1702.
10. Testimony in legal proceedings relative to the collection of the subsidy, 1 *legajo*, 1702–1710.
11. *Expediente* concerning the official trial (*residencia*) of José de Zuñiga y la Cerda by Francisco Corcoles y Martinez, governor of Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1703–1710.
12. *Id.* concerning an investigation (*pesquisa*) into the official conduct of José Pedraso and Juan de Ayola, 1 *legajo*, 1713–1728.
13. *Id.* concerning the conversion of the Cayo Indians, 1 *legajo*, 1715–1743.
14. Legal proceedings (*autos*) in reference to an accounting by the officials of the treasury for the 40,000 *pesos* appropriated for the maintenance and repair of churches, 1 *legajo*, 1731–1732.
15. *Expediente* concerning an investigation into the official conduct of Francisco del Moral y Sanchez, governor of Florida, and concerning also his subsequent trial, 1 *legajo*, 1734–1747.
16. *Id.* concerning supplies for the troops in Florida, and concerning also the establishment of the post at Apalachee Bay (St. Marks), 1 *legajo*, 1742–1747.

*Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. Letters and *expedientes* of ecclesiastical persons, 1 *legajo*, 1642–1745.
2. *Expediente* concerning the election of a suffragan bishop of the diocese of Cuba who should reside in Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1661–1734.
3. *Id.* concerning the missions of Florida and their subsidies, 1 *legajo*, 1713–1749.
4. *Id.* concerning the disturbances caused by two meetings held by Franciscan friars, 1 *legajo*, 1720–1739.

*Secular and Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. Minutes of reports, dispatches, and papers of the Secretariat of New Spain, 5 *legajos*, 1648–1759.
2. Original reports and decrees, 1 *legajo*, 1668–1759.

**B. AUDIENCIA OF MEXICO (INVENTORY I).***Secular Branch of the Entire District:*

1. *Expediente* concerning the examination and fortification of the Bay of Espiritu Santo on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 3 *legajos*, 1684–1705.
2. *Id.* concerning the French settlements on the Gulf of Mexico, 1 *legajo*, 1701–1719.

3. *Expediente* concerning the "colonization and pacification of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico," 5 *legajos*, 1736-1775.

#### C. AUDIENCIA OF GUADALAJARA (INVENTORY I).

##### *Secular Branch:*

1. *Expediente* concerning the conquest of New Mexico, 5 *legajos*, 1639-1754.
2. *Id.* concerning the taxation of gold and silver mines worked in New Mexico, 1 *legajo*, 1712-1722.
3. *Expedientes* relative to the colonization of Texas, 1 *legajo*, 1732.
4. *Expediente* concerning silver found in "Pimería Alta" (Arizona), 1 *legajo*, 1737-1740.
5. *Id.* concerning the transference of the fort of San Javier in Texas to La Sava, and concerning also the increase of its garrison, 1 *legajo*, 1758.

#### D. AUDIENCIA OF SANTO DOMINGO (INVENTORY II).

##### 1. Santo Domingo.

###### *Secular Branch:*

Various *expedientes* in reference to the dispatch of colonists from the Canary Islands to Santo Domingo and Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1764.

##### 2. Cuba.

###### *Secular Branch:*

1. *Expediente* concerning the settlement at Matanzas of emigrants from Florida, 1775.
2. Reserved *expediente* concerning relations with the Americans. This comprises the correspondence of the captain-general at Havana, of the governor of Louisiana, of Rawlins Lowndes, governor of South Carolina, of Alexander Gillon, commander of a South Carolina squadron, of Oliver Pollock and others, together with a variety of royal orders, bearing upon (1) the missions of Eduardo, Miralles, Raffelin, and La Puente to gather information about the course of the American Revolution, and to examine the situation of the English in the Floridas; (2) the sending of supplies to the American agents at New Orleans and elsewhere; (3) the favors shown to American shipping in the port of Havana; and (4) the possibility of regaining the Floridas from the English. 1 *legajo*, 1776-1779.
3. Correspondence of the captain-general and the adjutant-major at Havana concerning (1) the payment for tobacco imported from Louisiana; and (2) the treatment of American vessels in the port of Havana. Part of 1 *legajo*, 1778-1781.
4. *Expediente* concerning an increase in the size of the regiments stationed in Havana and Louisiana, their clothing, equipments, etc.

###### *Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. Three *expedientes* relative to the request of certain Franciscans in the Floridas and Louisiana for the erection of convents in various towns in Cuba, 1 *legajo*, 1776.
2. Three *expedientes* emanating from the superior of the Franciscans at

Santa Helena in East Florida, concerning his retirement, the rendering of his accounts, and the coming of a number of Spanish friars, 1 *legajo*, 1786.

3. *Expediente* in reference to the feasibility of separating Louisiana and the Floridas from the diocese of Havana, and of founding a bishopric in those provinces, 1 *legajo*, 1793.

### 3. Louisiana and Florida.

#### *Secular Branch, Administration:*

1. Registers of royal orders and appointments directed to officials and private individuals in Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1570–1604.
2. Royal decrees concerning rewards and pensions, 1 *legajo*, 1598–1818.
3. Administrative matters and reports (*materias gobernativas é informes*), 1 *legajo*, 1602–1818. The inventory puts the inclusive dates as 1742–1818. Among other things the *legajo* contains (1) a report on the condition of Florida in 1602; and (2) a manuscript book bound in parchment and entitled "Demostración historiográfica del derecho que tiene el Rey Católico del territorio que oy posee el Rey Británico con el nombre de Nueva Georgia en las provincias y continente de la Florida, en la que se prueba el Dominio Positivo que tiene el Rey de España hasta la Latitud septentrional de 32 grados 30 minutos Ynclusive, en que se halla la Barra de la Ysla de Sta. Elena, término por el qual se devén arreglar los límites de las respectivas possecciones en est aparte de mundo entre la Florida y la Carolina. Havana, y Marzo 20 de 1742." The book seems to be largely a compilation from Barcia, *Ensayo Cronológico para la Historia General de la Florida* (Madrid, 1729, 2 vols.).
4. Commissions to officials (*titulos varios*), 1 *legajo*, 1613–1818.
5. Official correspondence with the governors, 6 *legajos*, 1717–1819.
6. *Expedientes* and pleas (*instancias de partes*), 7 *legajos*, 1720–1808.
7. Matters referred (*remisiones*) to the Council, Chamber, and Ministry of the Indies for special consideration, 1 *legajo*, 1721–1824.
8. Bestowments (*provisiones*) of offices, rewards, and favors, 5 *legajos*, 1730–1819.
9. Reports of the Council of the Indies, 2 *legajos*, 1731–1817.
10. *Expedientes* concerning the expulsion of the English from the lands usurped in Florida, the determination of the boundaries between Georgia and Florida, etc., 3 *legajos*, 1733–1743.
11. Letters and depositions (*testimonios*) sent by the viceroy of New Spain, concerning the measures taken to prevent the entrance of Frenchmen from Louisiana into Texas, 1 *legajo*, 1757.
12. *Expedientes* relative to matters of administrative routine (*expedientes diarios*), 3 *legajos*, 1760–1787.
13. Letters and *expedientes*, 7 *legajos*, 1761–1822.
14. Two *expedientes* concerning (1) the establishment of Spanish power in Louisiana; and (2) controversies between the French and the Spaniards regarding the conduct of the bishop in allowing the Capuchins to administer the sacrament of confirmation. 1 *legajo*, 1769–1771. The inventory puts the inclusive dates as 1765–1773.

15. *Expedientes* relative to a census of the population in Louisiana, 1 *legajo*, 1766–1770.
  16. Reserved *expedientes* and orders concerning relations with the English and the Americans, 1 *legajo*, 1776–1779. Besides royal orders, these groups of documents contain correspondence from the captain-general at Havana, the governor of Louisiana, the commandant at St. Louis, the English governor of West Florida, English officers, naval and military, American officers in charge of bands operating against the English settlements on the lower Mississippi, George Morgan, Charles Lee, Patrick Henry, and the members of the Virginia Committee of Safety. Among the topics treated in the correspondence are:
    - Measures for gathering information about the course of the American Revolution, and for determining the strength of the English in West Florida.
    - The strained relations between the English and the Spaniards due to the favors shown by the latter to the Americans.
    - The proposal for closer commercial connections between Virginia and Louisiana.
    - The expedition of George Rogers Clark to the Illinois towns.
  17. Duplicates of the correspondence of the governors and intendants, 25 *legajos*, 1776–1818. Many of the originals of these are difficult to find elsewhere. Sometimes the "duplicates" are merely indexes of letters.
  18. Correspondence of Miralles and Rendon, 2 *legajos*, 1779–1787. The correspondence proper of the two Spanish commissioners falls within the period 1779–1784. A few letters dated between 1784 and 1787 are from other persons, and refer chiefly to the services of Miralles.
  19. Duplicates of the correspondence of ministers and private individuals, 1 *legajo*, 1780–1821.
  20. Financial accounts of the Spanish royal hospital in the Floridas, 1 *legajo*, 1781–1800.
  21. *Expedientes* concerning (1) the cession of Louisiana to the United States; (2) the determination of the boundaries of that province and of those of the Floridas; and (3) other matters arising out of the cession. 2 *legajos*, 1802–1837. One of these *legajos* happens to contain nothing but miscellaneous statements of a financial character dated in 1802. The other includes among its papers some correspondence of Casa Calvo, Yrujo, and Wilkinson, more or less in reference to Burr (1805).
  22. *Expediente* relative to the burning of the royal warehouses at Pensacola, 1 *legajo*, 1808–1819.
  23. *Id.* concerning grants of land to the Duke of Alagon and others, 1 *legajo*, 1818–1850.
- Secular Branch, Finance:*
1. Royal orders for payment drawn upon the treasury of Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1593–1721.
  2. Measures (*providencias*), reports, and other documents relative to

- seizures and attachments of property (*comisos*), 1 *legajo*, 1724–1816.
3. Matters and reports concerning the royal treasury, 1 *legajo*, 1752–1800.
  4. *Expedientes* and pleas, 9 *legajos*, 1761–1831.
  5. Accounts of the royal treasury in Louisiana, 4 *legajos*, 1769–1792.
  6. Accounts and *expedientes* in reference to the tobacco industry, 2 *legajos*, 1776–1793.
  7. Duplicates of the correspondence and other papers of the intendants of the army and the royal treasury, 19 *legajos*, 1780–1813.
  8. Accounts of the royal treasury in Pensacola and Mobile, 1 *legajo*, 1780–1823.
  9. Accounts of the royal treasury in the Floridas at large, 2 *legajos*, 1784–1819.
  10. *Expedientes* of the governor of Louisiana concerning the seizure of 11 vessels engaged in forbidden trade in the Mississippi, 1 *legajo*, 1788.
  11. *Expedientes* of the royal treasury, 4 *legajos*, 1788–1808.
  12. Accounts of the excise taxes (*alcabalas*) in Louisiana, 1 *legajo*, 1790–1795.
  13. Correspondence with the intendants of the army and the royal treasury, 3 *legajos*, 1790–1813.
  14. Certificates of service (*hojas de servicio*) of the officials of the royal treasury, 1 *legajo*, 1793–1804.

*Secular Branch, War and Marine:*

1. Military warrants and commissions, 2 *legajos*, 1592–1815.
2. Royal decrees concerning the subsidies for ramparts, forts, etc., 1 *legajo*, 1615–1763.
3. Documents relative to fortifications, munitions of war and subsidies for the troops in Florida, 3 *legajos*, 1740–1787.
4. Accounts of the commissary (*guardaalmacén*) of munitions and provisions in Florida, 1 *legajo*, 1757–1763.
5. Matters referring to war, and military *expedientes*, 2 *legajos*, 1767–1787.
6. *Expedientes* relative to freedom of commerce with Spain, and to other maritime affairs, 5 *legajos*, 1768–1817.
7. Documents concerning fortifications, munitions of war, and subsidies for the troops in Louisiana, 2 *legajos*, 1771–1787.
8. Accounts of the commissary of munitions and provisions at Pensacola, 1 *legajo*, 1781–1783.
9. *Expediente* relative to the regulation and extension of the commerce of Louisiana and the Floridas, 1 *legajo*, 1788–1808.

*Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. Royal decrees concerning alms, wine, candles, and oil, 1 *legajo*, 1598–1703.
2. Ecclesiastical matters and reports, 1 *legajo*, 1680–1808.
3. Letters and *expedientes* of bishops, chapters, and ecclesiastical persons, 1 *legajo*, 1784–1806.
4. Ecclesiastical reports, and assignments of bishoprics and prebends, 1 *legajo*, 1790–1807.

## E. AUDIENCIA OF MEXICO (INVENTORY II).

*Secular Branch, Administration:*

1. Statement in reference to the missions and the military post near the Trinity River in Texas, 1 *legajo*, 1755–1760.
2. *Expediente* concerning invasions of the Apaches, the submission of those Indians, and the establishment of missions and military posts in Texas, 1 *legajo*, 1763.
3. Statement of Juan Manuel Zembrano concerning the failure of the authorities in Texas to obey the laws, 1 *legajo*, 1821.

*Secular Branch, Finance:*

1. Accounts relative to the expedition against Pensacola, 1 *legajo*, 1781–1785.
2. *Expedientes* concerning the provisions supplied from Louisiana and other provinces for the fleet commanded by the Marquis of Socorro, 1 *legajo*, 1793–1798.

*Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. *Expediente* relative to the missions in San Diego and elsewhere, 1 *legajo*, 1790–1819.
2. *Id.* concerning the satisfaction of accounts and the sale of estates of the pious fund of the missions in California, 1 *legajo*, 1805.

## F. AUDIENCIA OF GUADALAJARA (INVENTORY II).

*Secular Branch, Administration:*

1. Administrative matters and reports, 1 *legajo*. 1555–1819. Among the items contained in this *legajo* are papers relating to the services of various officers in the conquest of New Mexico (1608), and relating also to plans for the colonization of Texas and Upper California (1817–1818); and a printed map of the Californias (1770).
2. Correspondence with the governor-intendants of Coahuila, Durango, and Texas, 1 *legajo*, 1738–1821.
3. *Expedientes* and pleas, 21 *legajos*, 1732–1826. Among the items in one of the *legajos* may be mentioned papers relating to a census of the Californias taken in 1805, and to the career of Baron de Bastrop in Louisiana and Texas up to 1810.
4. Correspondence with the commandant-general of the Internal Provinces, 6 *legajos*, 1760–1821.
- 4a. Duplicates of the correspondence of the commandant-general of the Internal Provinces, 28 *legajos*, 1761–1821.
5. Documents relative to an overland expedition to Monterey in Upper California, 1 *legajo*, 1768–1772.
6. *Expediente* concerning an Indian insurrection in "Pimeria Alta" (Arizona), 2 *legajos*, 1775.
7. Reports of the commandant-general in reference to the conditions prevalent in the Internal Provinces, 2 *legajos*, 1781–1782.
8. Papers belonging to the section of administration and industry: political business, 1 *legajo*, 1801–1821. Among the items are documents concerning a project to stimulate colonization in the neighborhood of Monterey (1801–1807), and the arrival of Russian war-ships in the harbor of San Francisco (1821).

*Secular Branch, Finance:*

1. Accounts of the royal treasury in the Internal Provinces, 1 *legajo*, 1779-1782.
2. Duplicates of correspondence of commandant-general of the Internal Provinces in regard to financial matters, 4 *legajos*, 1786-1813.

*Secular Branch, War:*

1. Documents relative to fortifications, military stores, the maintenance of troops, and the appointment of officers in the Internal Provinces, 11 *legajos*, 1760-1832.
2. *Expediente* concerning the establishment, transference and regulation of military posts in the Internal Provinces, 1 *legajo*, 1779-1782.

*Ecclesiastical Branch:*

1. Documents relative to the establishment and regulation of missions in the Internal Provinces, 1 *legajo*, 1774.
2. *Expediente* concerning the establishment of a bishopric and a ciliar seminary at Santa Fé in New Mexico, 1 *legajo*, 1812-1817.

**II. "GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS."**

(Yndiferente General.)

The documents of this section are comprised in upwards of 3,000 *legajos*, the contents of which either did not coincide readily with the topographical arrangement by *audiencias* at the time when the bundles were made up, or came to the Archives of the Indies after the inventories of certain other sections had been completed. Indeed, the "General Miscellaneous" papers may be regarded as a comprehensive supplement to all the sections of historical material in that repository. They are listed by *legajos* in a bound volume, entitled "Indice del Yndiferente General," which resembles those forming the inventory of the papers of the "*Audiencias*."

In view of the defective classification that appears in the inventory, however, due, of course, to the miscellaneous character of the subject-matter itself, the items in the following description of the materials relating to the United States are arranged merely in chronological order. Doubtless there are many other references to the United States hidden away in the thousands of *legajos* belonging to the division of "General Miscellaneous"; but, as is so often the case with the collections in the archives of Spain, unless the inventories, indexes, and the like afford some fairly direct intimation of the existence of such references, only a scrutiny of each paper can determine how far the supposition may be true.

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS.**

1. "Registers: General record books (*libros generalísimos*) of royal orders, appointments, favors, etc.," 15 *legajos*, 1492-1717. Three of the *legajos* contain a number of documents of special interest bearing upon the career of Juan Ponce de Leon in connection with the discovery of Florida, and a few of less interest relating to Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon and Juan Ortiz de Matienzo.

The items concerning Ponce de Leon are the following:

A royal decree directed to the general treasurer of the Indies, ordering him to negotiate with Ponce de Leon in case the latter should desire to undertake another colonizing enterprise like that in Porto Rico (July 25, 1511).

*Id.*, directed to the officials of Hispaniola, ordering them to complete the arrangements with Ponce de Leon in reference to his capitulation, framed on the same day as the decree, for the colonization of the "island of Bimini" (February 23, 1512).

Title granted to Ponce de Leon of adelantado of "the islands of Florida and Bimini and of the lands in those parts which might be discovered" (September 27, 1514).

"Ordinances for the islands of Florida and Bimini" (same date).

Royal decree directed to Diego Colon and the judges and officials of Hispaniola forbidding them to allow any person other than Ponce de Leon to conduct an expedition to "the islands of Bimini and Florida," or to barter with the natives in those regions (same date).

*Id.* directed to Diego Colon, ordering him to assist Ponce de Leon, not only in the expedition against the Caribs, but also in any other respects that might be needful (same date).

*Id.* directed to Ponce de Leon authorizing him to send some of the natives whom he might capture in "the island of Florida" to Spain, where they could learn Spanish and give information about that region (same date).

*Id.* in reference to the complaint made by Ponce de Leon against Diego Velazquez for having brought 300 Indians from "the islands of Bimini and Florida" (July 22, 1517).

*Id.* in reference to the complaint made by Ponce de Leon against the inhabitants of Hispaniola for having taken Indians from "the islands of Bimini and Florida"; contrary to the assurances that had been given him (same date).

*Id.* directed to the House of Trade ordering the officials to examine the accounts of the expedition conducted by Ponce de Leon to Bimini, and if the same were correct to give him the corresponding quittance (same date).

*Id.* directed to the "authorities of the Indies" ordering them to do justice in the suit of the heirs of Ponce de Leon for the recovery of two vessels "laden with many things to secure the island of Florida," a bar of gold, etc. (July 4, 1523).

The documents concerning Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon and Juan Ortiz de Matienzo consist of four royal decrees. The first, dated July 15, 1525, forbids any extension of the time allotted in the patent to Vazquez de Ayllon for the discovery and colonization of certain territories to the northward of Florida; the second and third, dated respectively November 10 and 24, 1525, provide for an adjustment of the dispute between Vazquez de Ayllon and Ortiz de Matienzo, and the fourth, dated March 16, 1526, orders Ayllon not to take on his expedition any person from Porto Rico.

2. "Registers: general patents and capitulations for discovery and colonization," 2 *legajos*, 1508–1605. One of these *legajos* includes a series of royal decrees and commissions, as well as patents and capitulations, dealing with the discovery, conquest and colonization of New Mexico. Of these documents 35, dated in 1596, concern the patent to Pedro Ponce de Leon, and 7 refer to the enterprise as undertaken by Juan de Oñate. The seven bear the dates 1597, 1602, and 1603.
3. "Papers and documents relating to the United States," 3 *legajos*, 1778–1837. The *legajos* are made up of consular and diplomatic miscellany in which the most important item is the correspondence of Miralles (1778–1780) and Rendon (1780–1785).
4. Documents concerning the dispatch of special communications during the war with England, 1 *legajo*, 1779–1785. These are routine papers of little historical value. The "special communications" in question must be sought for elsewhere.
5. "Papers of the war and peace with England and the general correspondence of Bernardo de Galvez, general in command of the army of operations," 8 *legajos*, 1780–1786. In spite of the large number of documents in these 8 *legajos* they possess but slight historical interest. The matters treated relate almost entirely to the technical details of fitting out armies and fleets. So far as the expeditions of Galvez are concerned the materials found among the "Cuban Papers" (*infra*, p. 77), and in other sections of the archives are far more valuable.
6. "Correspondence with the chargés d'affaires in the United States," 1 *legajo*, 1788–1835. It consists of diplomatic and consular communications most of which are stray copies of the state papers in the National Historical Archives at Madrid. Some of the letters of Onis and of certain French adventurers in 1813 and 1814 relative to a project for the recovery of Louisiana and West Florida from the United States are interesting.

### III. MINISTRY OF THE COLONIES.

(Ministerio de Ultramar.)

The records pertaining to this office of administration supplement and continue the papers of the "audiencias." In the "Inventario de los papeles remitidos por el Ministerio de Ultramar al Archivo General de Indias" the *legajos* are numbered consecutively. Documents concerning the United States might be found among those classified under the head of "Cuba," but the only direct reference to any part of that country afforded by the inventory is that to 8 *legajos* labelled "Louisiana and Florida: dispatch of funds (*caudales*) and commodities (*efectos*), 1717–1822."

**IV. STATE PAPERS.**

## (Papeles de Estado.)

The location of the offices of the Ministry of State and those of the Ministry of the Colonies in the same building at Madrid about the middle of the last century produced a certain amount of confusion in their respective archives; hence when the records of the latter ministry were sent to Seville they were accompanied by some belonging to the former. Besides diplomatic and consular correspondence relating to America and the Philippines, these "state papers" contain the correspondence of colonial officials and ecclesiastics with the councils and ministries of State and the Indies. For the most part the documents cover the period from the middle of the eighteenth century to about 1836. Many of them are copies of the papers preserved in the archives at Simancas, in the National Historical Archives at Madrid, and in other sections of the Archives of the Indies.

Of the fourteen groups into which the "state papers" are divided, thirteen are classified under the names of the various *audiencias*, and one is designated by the caption "America in general" (*America en general*). The *legajos* are numbered consecutively. Within each *legajo*, also, the papers are arranged in a more or less chronological order.

To ascertain the shelf-number of the *legajos* an inventory entitled "Papeles de Estado: Indice por números de los legajos que contiene esta colección y del numero que corresponde á cada audiencia" may be consulted. Many of their individual documents, and among them such as relate to the United States, are listed in a series of *papeletas*.

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS.****A. AMERICA IN GENERAL.**

1. Correspondence of the Spanish ambassador in Russia relative to Russian discoveries along the northwest coast of North America. 1773.
2. Documents concerning the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies, and the recognition of their independence (1811-1812, 1817-1830). They include the correspondence and other communications of the diplomatic and consular representatives of Spain in the United States, in England, and in various states of continental Europe, reports and memorials addressed to the Councils of State and the Indies, the proceedings of these bodies, and the instructions issued to the special commissioners of Spain sent to the colonies for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation with the mother country. Among the matters treated are the following:  
The aid furnished to the insurgents by American citizens and British subjects, with more or less connivance on the part of their respective governments.

The activities of Spanish-American emissaries in the United States, and their schemes to enlist the support of the United States in fomenting revolution in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The proposed mediation of the European powers between Spain and the colonies.

The recognition of the independence of the Spanish-American republics by the United States and England in particular.

The establishment of diplomatic relations on the part of the United States and England with the Spanish-American republics.

The Panama Congress.

The efforts of Spain to persuade the European states to take action against the United States and to facilitate the restoration of Spanish power in America.

The efforts of the United States and England to induce Spain to acknowledge the independence of her former colonies.

3. Correspondence of the Spanish consulate at Boston on matters of routine. 1825.

4. Papers concerning the privilege granted to American warships of depositing stores and provisions at Mahon. 1825-1826.

5. Correspondence of the Spanish legation and consulates in the United States relative to the designs of that country on the province of Texas. 1829-1831, 1835-1836.

#### B. AUDIENCIA OF SANTO DOMINGO.

1. Correspondence of the captain-general at Havana concerning the duty levied on flour imported into Cuba from the United States. 1785.

2. Correspondence (1791) of the captain-general at Havana, of the governor of Louisiana and West Florida, of the governor of East Florida, and other officials, concerning:

The establishment of a Spanish post at Walnut Hills (Los Nogales).  
The schemes of O'Fallon and the Yazoo companies.

The observance of precautions in general against the designs of the Americans in the western country upon Louisiana.

The attraction of settlers to the district of Natchez.

3. *Id.* (1792) concerning:

The removal of Indian opposition to the construction of the post at Walnut Hills.

An agreement between Spaniards and Indians for the surrender of deserters.

The agitation of William Augustus Bowles among the Florida Indians.

The personal characteristics of Alexander McGillivray and William Panton.

The possibility of war between the Americans and the Indians.

The hostile designs of the Indian followers of Bowles upon Florida in view of the capture of that adventurer.

The equipment of the regiment in Louisiana.

The reconstruction of old French forts between West Florida and the Tennessee River.

## 4. Correspondence (1793) concerning:

- The efforts of the English in the Bahamas to incite the Indians against the Spaniards in the Floridas.
- The founding of a post at Tampa Bay to check such efforts.
- Treaties between the Spaniards and the Greeks.
- Hostilities and treaties between the Americans and the Indians in the country north of the Ohio River.
- The necessity of sending troops and military stores to Louisiana.
- The presence of French emissaries in New Orleans.
- The possibility of a French and American expedition against Louisiana and the Bahamas.

The designs of the Americans in Georgia upon East Florida.

5. *Id.* (1794) concerning:

- The entrance into Cuban ports of French privateers with American prizes.
- The admission of American foodstuffs into the port of Havana.
- Indian affairs.
- The restoration of friendly relations with the English in the Bahamas.
- The favorable attitude of the American people toward the French in the existing war.

6. *Id.* (1795) concerning:

- The designs of the Americans in the western country on Louisiana.
- The negro outbreak in Louisiana.
- The advisability of erecting Louisiana and the Floridas into a captaincy-general.
- The dispatch of French agitators from New Orleans to Havana.
- The application of Vicente Folch for military promotion in view of his services in establishing the post at Tampa Bay, etc.
- An attack on East Florida by adventurers from Georgia.
- The conduct to be observed by the Spaniards toward the Indians at war with the United States.

7. *Id.* (1796) concerning:

- The observance of friendly relations with the military officers of the United States in the western country, in view of the treaty of 1795.
- The mission of Sebastian Kindelan to the governor of Georgia.
- The lack of any urgent need for the dispatch of reinforcements to Louisiana, in spite of the rumors of a projected attack by the Americans.
- The importation into Havana of American food-products subsequent to the withdrawal of the special permission that had been accorded for this purpose.

8. *Id.* (1797) concerning:

- The rumors of an English attack about to be made on upper Louisiana.
- The entrance into Cuban ports of French privateers with American prizes.
- The admission of American food-products into Havana.
- An exploration of the country around St. Marks in East Florida.

9. *Id.* (1798) concerning:

- The entrance into the port of Havana of American warships as convoys of merchantmen.

- The privateering operations of French and Americans in the vicinity of Havana.
- Efforts to prevent the French from interfering with American vessels laden with breadstuffs for Havana.
- A report that the Indians contemplated attacking the Spanish and American boundary commissioners.
- The maintenance in East Florida of negro refugees from the island of Haiti.
- The admission of an American vice-consul into New Orleans.
- An American attack on a Spanish vessel in the harbor of Savannah.
- The entrance of American troops into possession of the posts at Walnut Hills and Natchez.
- A proposal to maintain direct relations between the government of Louisiana and that of Kentucky.
10. Correspondence (1799) concerning:
- The appointment in New Orleans of a receiver for the proceeds from the sale of French prizes in that port.
  - The privateering operations of French and Americans in the vicinity of Havana.
  - The disregard shown by an American war-ship of the decree prohibiting any vessel to leave the port of Matanzas.
  - The prohibition of the entrance of neutrals into Cuba.
  - The expulsion of foreigners from Cuba.
  - The denial of exequaturs to American consuls in Havana and New Orleans.
  - The maltreatment of Spaniards by American sailors.
  - The conduct of the United States in reference to the attack made on a Spanish vessel in the harbor of Savannah.
11. Correspondence of the governor of Porto Rico concerning the conduct of American war-ships cruising along the shores of that island. 1800.
12. Correspondence of the captain-general at Havana concerning the suspension of the right of deposit granted to the Americans at New Orleans. 1802.
13. *Id.* (1803) concerning:
- The rumors of an English invasion of the Floridas.
  - The arrival at Havana of Ursuline nuns from New Orleans.
  - The cession of Louisiana to the United States.
14. Indexes of the correspondence of the Spanish commissioner of boundaries in Louisiana. 1805.
15. Correspondence of the captain-general at Havana concerning the supposed preparations of the United States for war with Spain. 1809.
16. *Id.* concerning the use of American letters of marque by insurgent privateers. 1817.

#### C. AUDIENCIA OF MEXICO.

1. Report (*memoria*) of José de Galvez as inspector-general (*visitador general*) of the viceroyalty of New Spain. In this report some attention is given to conditions in the Internal Provinces and to Spanish exploration along the coast of upper California. 1771.

2. Memorial relative to the measures taken by José de Galvez during the course of his inspection of the viceroyalty of New Spain. It is substantially a supplement to the report of Galvez above mentioned. 1773.
3. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain and also of the Spanish ambassador in Russia, royal orders, reports of officers, naval and military, log-books, descriptions, maps, plans, etc. (1773-1776, 1779-1781, 1788), concerning:  
Russian explorations along the northwest coast of North America.  
Spanish naval expeditions to upper California and beyond to ascertain the extent to which such explorations had been carried.  
The geographical aspect, the climatic conditions, and the native inhabitants of upper California, and the region up to 70° north latitude.  
The expulsion of foreign settlers found on Spanish soil.
4. Letter of the viceroy of New Spain, inclosing another from the viceroy of Peru, relative to the arrival of the American ship *Columbia* at the island of Juan Fernandez, on its way to upper California in quest of information concerning any Russian settlements that might have been planted there. 1788.
5. Letter of the viceroy of New Spain concerning the postal system in the Internal Provinces. 1789.
6. *Id.* concerning a Spanish expedition to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. 1791.
7. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain (1791-1793) concerning:  
The measures taken to warn American vessels not to navigate the Pacific Ocean near the Spanish possessions or the Gulf of Mexico south of Louisiana.  
The Spanish naval expeditions to upper California since 1768.  
The postal system in the Internal Provinces.  
The measures taken to seize any American emissaries who might be found in Mexico.  
The necessity of providing adequate means of defense for the province of Louisiana and for the Internal Provinces, especially along their frontiers.  
A proposal to establish freedom of trade between the provinces of Louisiana and Texas.  
Information from Havana relating to a supposed expedition by the French against Louisiana and the Floridas.
8. Correspondence (1794-1795) of the viceroy of New Spain and of the commandant-general of the Internal Provinces, and other documents concerning:  
The precautions taken in Mexico and the Internal Provinces, especially Texas, against seditious persons and the dissemination of ideas contrary to loyalty and religion.  
The erection of the Internal Provinces into a separate captaincy-general.  
The condition of the Indians along the frontiers of Texas.  
The arrival of English vessels at San Diego and other ports in upper California.  
The surrender to Great Britain of certain lands seized by Spanish officials near Nootka Sound.

9. Correspondence (1796) concerning the measures to be taken:  
For defending Louisiana and the Internal Provinces, especially Texas,  
against the designs of the English and the Americans.  
For obviating the dangers to be apprehended from the arrival of foreign vessels at the ports of upper California.  
For the general exclusion of foreigners.
10. *Id.* (1797) concerning:  
The restoration of military control over the Internal Provinces directly to the viceroy.  
The enlargement of the subsidy for Louisiana.  
The efforts of the Americans to wean the Choctaws and certain Indians in Texas from their attachment to Spain.  
Preparations to foil the designs of the English and the Americans on Louisiana and the Internal Provinces.
11. Correspondence (1798) of the viceroy of New Spain concerning:  
The necessity of adequate provision for the defense of the Californias and the provinces adjacent.  
The arrival at Monterey in upper California of an American ship, and the landing of various members of its crew.
12. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain, and other documents (1799–1807), concerning:  
The dispatch of funds and stores to New Orleans.  
The sale of an American vessel at Acapulco and the departure of its crew for the United States.  
The rumors of an alliance of Great Britain and the United States against France.  
The necessity for protecting the coasts of the Californias and for ridding the Pacific of English privateers.  
The arrival of an American war-ship at Vera Cruz.  
The imprisonment of certain American sailors for complicity in the wrecking of a Spanish vessel off the coast of Yucatan.  
The restoration of direct military control over the Internal Provinces to the viceroy.  
The capture of two American vessels by a French privateer fitted out in the Bay of Campeche.
13. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain concerning the exclusion of foreign adventurers from the Internal Provinces and other parts of the viceroyalty. 1801.
14. Correspondence (1802) of the viceroy of New Spain and of the governor of Yucatan concerning:  
The arrival of an American vessel at San Blas on its way to the settlements on the northwest coast of North America.  
A royal order providing for the exclusion of foreign vessels from certain ports of the viceroyalty.  
The piratical acts committed by Bowles and his followers in the Gulf of Mexico.
15. Letter of the governor of the Internal Provinces concerning the admission into those provinces of Spanish subjects from Louisiana. 1803.

16. Letter of the viceroy of New Spain concerning the permission granted to an American pilot to return from San Blas to the United States by way of Vera Cruz. 1804.
17. Correspondence of the governor of the Internal Provinces concerning (1) the return of fugitive slaves to the United States; and (2) the settlement in Texas of several hundred families from Louisiana. 1805.
18. Letter to the governor of the Internal Provinces concerning the official personnel of the areas under his control. 1810.
19. Letter of the governor of Yucatan concerning his compliance with a royal order to apprehend all Americans travelling without a proper passport. 1811.
20. Letter of the viceroy of New Spain concerning the dispatch to Spain of certain propositions from the United States relative to fixing the boundaries of Louisiana. 1813.
21. *Id.* concerning the seizure of an American vessel near the coast of the Californias. 1814.
22. Correspondence of the viceroy of New Spain and other documents (1817-1821) concerning:  
The invasion of West Florida by the United States.  
American designs on Texas and New Mexico, and the measures taken to check them.  
The efforts of Lallemand and other French adventurers, aided by American partisans and making their headquarters in Texas, to have Joseph Bonaparte crowned king of Mexico.  
Uneasiness of the Indians in the Internal Provinces due to the attempts of foreign agitators to divert them from their attachment to Spain.  
The general situation in Texas, New Mexico, and upper California.  
The condition of the fortifications at San Francisco and other points.  
The means taken to check the depredations of insurgent privateers fitted out in New Orleans, Baltimore and other ports of the United States.  
The exclusion of foreigners from Texas, New Mexico, and the Californias.  
A royal order commanding the execution of any armed foreigner found within the limits of the viceroyalty.  
The piracies of Lafitte.  
The arrival of American vessels at the ports of upper California, and the warning given them to leave.  
The favors shown to Russian vessels touching at the ports of upper California.  
The determination of the boundary between the possessions of the United States and those of Spain in North America.  
The establishment of a colony of Swiss in Texas.
23. Documents concerning the reply of the United States government to a note from the Spanish minister in that country, relative to the order of the Mexican government directing its war-ships to seize any vessel whatever that had Spanish property on board. 1829.

**V. CUBAN PAPERS.****(Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba.)**

This collection of about 2,500 *legajos*, representing hundreds of thousands of individual papers, was sent from Havana to the Archives of the Indies in 1888. For lack of space in the archives proper, and because the ravages of the paper moth (*polilla*) made them a menace to other classes of records, the *legajos* were thrown into a heap in a room on the ground floor of the "Casa Lonja," where they are now dropping slowly to pieces, the prey of moths and mildew. The collection is accessible only by special permission of the director. This permission once obtained, the investigator must possess the time and patience requisite for an examination of the documents *legajo* by *legajo*, if he would achieve satisfactory results.

A rough inventory of the *legajos* was prepared by the officials who superintended their shipment from Havana. It bears the title "Inventario de los documentos procedentes del extinguido gobierno de la Florida Occidental, que se hallaban en el Archivo General de la Isla de Cuba, y se remiten al de Indias, cumpliendo lo dispuesto en la real orden de 19 Abril del corriente año [1888]." In substance all that can be gathered from the haphazard entries in the inventory is, that the *legajos* contain anything in the shape of manuscripts discoverable in the offices of the captain-general at Havana, of the governors, intendants, and other officials in Cuba, Porto Rico, Louisiana, the Floridas, and various other provinces and districts of the viceroyalty of New Spain, and even of the viceroyalties in South America, which might conceivably have found their way to Havana between the middle of the eighteenth century and the middle of the nineteenth. For the purpose of ascertaining any numerical order among the *legajos*, or of determining their contents, the inventory is altogether useless, and that for four reasons: first, because the numbers and the labels on the *legajos* do not always correspond to the entries in the inventory; secondly, because an inspection of the individual documents in the *legajos* shows that the data and the dates given in the labels are often incorrect; thirdly, because the labels are frequently missing; and fourthly, because in the huge pile of *legajos* themselves there is no semblance whatever of order.

This shapeless mass of papers happens to be of great value. Its assortment of English and French originals, of which comparatively few appear elsewhere in translation, and its copious mass of documents in Spanish as well, not only provide the materials for a detailed study of Louisiana and Florida under Spanish rule, but they contribute also in high degree to a

correct understanding of the relations between the United States and the dominions of Spain in North America and the West Indies.

Among the classes of papers and references of historical interest belonging to the period from 1765 to 1822, which the compiler has noticed in the course of a superficial examination, may be mentioned the following:

1. Original letters and other communications from Daniel Clark, Lord Dorchester, Andrew Ellicott, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Hamilton, John Hancock, Benjamin Hawkins, Patrick Henry, Samuel Huntington, Thomas Hutchins, Harry Innes, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander McGillivray, George Morgan, Alexander Moultrie, James O'Fallon, Oliver Pollock, James Robertson, John Rutledge, Benjamin Sebastian, John Sevier, Thomas Washington, James White, and James Wilkinson.
2. Royal orders, warrants, commissions, and instructions.
3. Correspondence of the ministry of the Indies.
4. Correspondence of the Spanish ministers, chargés d'affaires, commissioners, and consuls in the United States.
5. Correspondence of the captain-general at Havana.
6. Correspondence of the governors and intendants of Louisiana, West Florida, and East Florida.
7. Correspondence of the commandants at Natchez, Baton Rouge, San Carlos (Arkansas), New Madrid, St. Louis, Mobile, St. Marks, and other posts.
8. Correspondence of bishops and other ecclesiastics.
9. Correspondence of commissioners of the United States relative to the determination of boundaries, and to the regulation of Indian affairs.
10. Papers pertaining to the city councils in New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Augustine, etc.
11. Papers relative to civil and criminal proceedings in the courts.
12. Accounts and other records of the finance department, the royal store-houses (*almacenes*), hospitals, etc.
13. Documents relative to the military organization.
14. Documents relative to maritime affairs.
15. Documents concerning public works, the land system, and the process of colonization.
16. Memorials and other papers relating to affairs of private individuals.
17. Documents bearing upon the establishment of Spanish power in Louisiana, and the restoration of Spanish control in the Floridas.
18. Documents concerning the relations of the Spanish provinces with Great Britain and the United States during the American Revolution.
19. Documents concerning the relations of the Spanish provinces with the Indians and with white and half-breed adventurers among them.
20. Documents relative to the schemes of the Yazoo companies and other classes of land speculators.
21. Documents bearing upon the disputed navigation of the Mississippi, and upon the projects of Wilkinson and others to effect a separation of the western settlements from the United States.

22. Documents concerning the retrocession of Louisiana to France, and the further cession of that province to the United States.
23. Documents concerning the encroachments of the United States on the Floridas, and concerning the final relinquishment of the provinces in question to that country.

## VI. "ROYAL PATRONAGE."

(*"Patronato Real."*)

This group of documents was formed about 1814 out of some of the consignments from Simancas. It takes its name from the fact that it is located in a room formerly used by the House of Trade for the storage of records, and for the transaction of business, concerning royal appointments to the colonial service, but since converted into a private office for the director of the Archives of the Indies. The purpose of the archivist who superintended the process of selection seems to have been that of creating a special collection of such documents as he believed to be of unusual importance for the history of Spanish enterprise in America and the Philippines from the latter part of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the eighteenth. Neither the choice nor the arrangement of the papers is altogether satisfactory, but the value of the collection as a whole is very great.

The contents of the "Patronato," as it is commonly called, are classified under the following main heads: (1) "Papal bulls and briefs concerning the erection of cathedrals and churches, the appointment of archbishops and bishops, and the amplification of the privileges of discovery and conquest granted to the Catholic Kings"; (2) "Discoveries, descriptions, and settlements"; (3) "Relations of the merits and services of the early discoverers and conquerors"; (4) "Papers relating to the good government of the Indies"; (5) "Account of the precious metals smelted and apportioned into royal fifths in various mints"; (6) "Special matters"; and (7) "Royal armada." Under each of these captions in turn the papers are arranged partly according to names of individuals, institutions, and localities, partly according to the subject-matter.

For the consultation of the documents four volumes, entitled "*Inventario analítico de los papeles que vinieron del Archivo de Simancas á este general de Indias*" may be consulted. Of these volumes two form the inventory proper, and the other two furnish alphabetical indexes to it. In the inventory some of the documents are listed individually, and others by *expedientes*. Errors both in statement and in dates are frequent.

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

## A. "DISCOVERIES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS."

## a. Florida.

1. Appointment of a magistrate for the first town to be established by Pánfilo de Narvaez. 1527.
2. *Id.* for the second town to be established by Hernando de Soto. 1538.
3. Relation of Luis Hernando de Biedma concerning the expedition of Hernando de Soto. 1539.
4. Relation of Fr. Gregorio de Beteta concerning the expedition of Fr. Luis Cancer. 1549.
5. Anonymous description of Florida. 1551.
6. Documents relative to the expeditions of Tristan de Luna y Arellano and Angel de Villaña. 1558-1561.
7. Description of the coast of Florida by Jorge Ceron and others. 1562.
8. Documents concerning the patent granted to Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon. 1563.
9. Relation of Stéfano de Rojomonte concerning the settlement of the French in Florida. 1564.
10. Documents (1565-1568) relative to the expedition of Pedro Menendez de Avilés. They include:
  - Dispatches concerning the departure of a number of French and English vessels for Florida and the determination of the king to send a counter-expedition to that region.
  - Instructions for the levying of the troops and the equipment of the fleet destined for the purpose.
  - Commissions to Sancho de Archiniega and other officers.
  - Patent and capitulation issued to Pedro Menendez de Avilés.
  - An account of the expedition by Francisco Lopez de Mendoza Grajales.
  - Accounts of the special expeditions to various parts of Florida under the command of Juan Pardo.
  - Letters of Menendez.
  - A chronological summary by Juan de Velasco of the course of discovery, exploration, and colonization in the Florida region from 1514 to 1565.
11. Royal decree and other documents concerning the request of Pedro Menendez de Avilés for a patent authorizing him to undertake the colonization of the country about the River Pánuco. 1569.
12. Documents relative to an uprising of the Indians in Florida which resulted in the capture and destruction of the fort at Santa Helena. 1577.
13. Map of Florida prepared by Alvaro Megia, and various documents relative to the same. 1605.
14. Description of Florida by Juan Menendez Marquéz. 1606.
15. Map of Florida prepared by Andres Gonzalez. 1609.
16. Anonymous and undated documents descriptive of the province of Florida, its natives, its unfortunate plight, etc.

**b. New Spain.**

1. Royal decree concerning the expedition of Francisco de Garay. 1523.
2. Relation of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca concerning the expedition of Pánfilo de Narvaez. 1527 [*sic*]. It is accompanied by an undated commission to the factor of the expedition.
3. Two relations concerning the expedition of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado to Cibola and Quivira. One is anonymous; the other is by Juan de Jaramillo. 1537 [*sic*].
4. Two documents containing accounts of the expedition of Fr. Marcos de Niza. 1539.
5. Documents concerning the voyage of Francisco de Ulloa to the region of California. 1539-1540.

**c. New Mexico.**

1. Sworn statement by Francisco Cano relative to the discovery and taking possession of the "lake of New Mexico." 1568.
2. Documents (1582-1584) concerning:  
The expeditions of Antonio de Espejo and Fr. Agustín Rodríguez.  
The patent for discovery, conquest, and colonization granted to Cristóbal Martín.  
The offer of Francisco Díaz de Vargas to continue the course of discovery.
3. Chronicle of discoveries in New Spain and New Mexico by Baltasar Obregón. This is a manuscript volume bound in parchment and containing 37 chapters. 1584.
4. Patent to Juan Bautista de Lomas Colmenares and other documents concerning his proposal to discover, conquer, and colonize New Mexico. 1589-1595.
5. Relation of the discoveries made by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa in New Mexico. 1590 [*sic*].
6. Account of the merits and services of Francisco Domínguez, who had prepared certain plans and descriptions of New Mexico. 1594.
7. Documents relative to the expeditions of Juan de Oñate and Vicente de Zaldívar. Incidentally they trace the course of discovery in the northern part of the viceroyalty of New Spain from Florida to New Mexico since the time of Juan Ponce de Leon. 1595-1605.
8. Proposals for the discovery of New Mexico. Anonymous and undated.

**B. "PAPERS RELATING TO THE GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIES"  
(FLORIDA).**

1. Letter of Tristan de Luna y Arellano concerning his expedition to Florida. 1559.
2. Letter of Juan Rogel describing the unfortunate condition of Florida, and of Antonio de Prado concerning the four forts in that province. 1569.
3. Documents concerning an investigation conducted in Seville to ascertain the cause of the return of Estevan de las Alas with 110 soldiers from Florida, and the conditions prevalent in that province. 1570.

4. Report by the *licenciado* Gamboa of the Council of the Indies relating to the situation in Florida. 1573.
5. Letter of Luis Mendez Vitoria describing an Indian outbreak in Florida. 1577.
6. Relation of Pedro de Arpide concerning the whale fisheries in the north Atlantic. 1587.
7. Memorial of Bartolomé de Arguélles, controller of Florida, containing various proposals "for the good administration and government of those parts." 1593.
8. "Papers relating to the Construction of a Fort for the Defense of the Garrison of St. Augustine in Florida." These documents consist of letters of the governors of Florida, royal orders to the viceroy of New Spain, plans of the fort, accounts of expenses, descriptions of hostilities with the Indians, etc.

### C. "ROYAL ARMADA."

#### a. "Papers relating to Generals and Admirals of Armadas."

The documents grouped under the names of Pedro Menendez de Avilés, Pedro Menendez Marqués, Estevan de las Alas and Sancho de Archiniega bear upon the early history of Florida from 1564 to 1595. Among the items of interest may be mentioned the following:

1. Memorial and letters of Menendez de Avilés, referring to his past services and asking for a suitable recognition of them. 1564.
2. Patent to Menendez de Avilés for the conquest and colonization of Florida. 1565.
3. Commission from Menendez de Avilés to Pedro de Coronas, ordering him to subdue certain Indians in Florida. Documents presented by Menendez Marqués to Menendez de Avilés, notifying him of the departure of a French fleet, bound, presumably, for Florida. 1566.
4. Statement by Estevan de las Alas in reference to the loss of Fort San Mateo in Florida. 1569.
5. Accounts rendered by the naval controller of Florida in reference to the provisions, arms, and munitions of war consigned to that province in the armada under command of Menendez de Avilés. 1570.
6. Statement of Menendez de Avilés to the president of the Council of the Indies relative to his departure for Havana and Florida. 1571.
7. Documents (1573) relative to:  
Certain proposals of Menendez de Avilés for colonization of Florida.  
The convoy tax levied upon his expedition of 1571 to Florida.  
The fulfilment of the capitulation of 1565, especially in regard to his request that no impediments be placed in the way of the speedy dispatch of vessels to that province.
8. Documents relative to the account given by Menendez Marqués of the outrages committed by certain Indians along the coast of Florida, and to his suggestion that they be enslaved as a means of promoting the conquest and colonization of that province. 1574.

9. Documents relative to an encounter off the bar of San Mateo, Florida, between a French squadron and a Spanish squadron under the command of Menendez Marqués. 1580.
10. Documents relative to the petition of Menendez Marqués for payment of the arrears of his salary as governor of Florida. 1592.
11. Undated copy of a relation by Gonzalo de Peñalosa concerning his voyage from Santo Domingo to Florida in aid of Menendez de Avilés.
12. Undated request of Menendez Marqués for supplies and reinforcements to be sent to Florida.
  - b. "Papers relating to the Good Government of the Armadas and Fleets plying to and from the Indies in general."
1. Accounts of the sums expended by the treasurer, Fernando de Portugal, for the fleets dispatched to Florida. 1558-1569.
2. Letter of Diego de Velasco and memorial of Pedro Menendez Marqués concerning the situation in Florida. 1575.
3. Request of Bartolomé de Arguélles, controller of Florida, for the dispatch of a vessel laden with troops and supplies for that province. 1594.
- c. "Special Papers concerning the Royal Armada, its Government, and the Merits of certain Subjects."

Instructions of Pedro de Ybarra, governor of Florida, to Francisco Fernandez de Ecija in reference to an examination of the ports and other places of entry along the coast of that province as far as Cape San Roman, to determine their suitability for the vessels of the royal fleets and armadas. 1609.

- d. "Papers relating to the Invasions and Robberies committed by English Pirates."
1. Report prepared in Cadiz relative to the manner in which a vessel bound for Florida was plundered by the English. 1565.
2. Report and letter of Diego Velasco, lieutenant-governor of Florida, concerning the arrival of two English vessels at that province, and the measures he had taken accordingly. 1572.

## VII. JUDICIAL PAPERS.

(*Papeles de Justicia.*)

The documents in this section cover the period 1515-1600. They concern the legal proceedings (*autos*) connected with (1) suits (*pleitos*) carried on appeal to the Council of the Indies from *audiencias* and other provincial courts, as well as from the *audiencia* of the "House of Trade"; and (2) with various judicial matters that were determined by the Council of the Indies in first instance, or that were subject to the review or final decision of that body. Under the names of the several *audiencias* and those of places within the jurisdictional area of the same, and also under

the caption "miscellaneous" (*indiferente*) or "Council" (*Consejo*), the papers are classified technically by subjects thus: suits and other proceedings between private parties (*pleitos, autos entre partes*) ; suits and other proceedings brought by the public prosecutor (*fiscal*) against officials and private persons (*autos fiscales*) ; investigations of the conduct of officials during their term of office (*visitas*) ; trials of officials at the close of their term of office (*residencias*) ; special commissions (*comisiones*), official inquiries (*informaciones*), and presentations of evidence (*probanzas*). The term *residencia*, however, often includes *visitas*, *pleitos* and other judicial or legal acts that are supposed to have some bearing upon the official conduct of the person tried. Furthermore, in connection with each of the technical subjects appear the names of the individuals affected, and the specific matters with which they were concerned. These are arranged in chronological order.

To facilitate the use of the documents, an inventory and an index that contains the matters mentioned in the inventory arranged in alphabetical order, are provided. The former is entitled "Inventario de los papeles del Archivo de Simancas pertenecientes á ramos de justicia de Indias"; the latter, "Indice alfabetico de todas las personas, materias, reynos, provincias y pueblos de Indias contenidos en el inventario de los papeles que vinieron del Archivo General del Reyno en Simancas pertenecientes á ramos de justicia de Indias."

#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

##### A. "AUDIENCIA" OF SANTO DOMINGO.

###### *"Autos entre partes"*:

1. Suit of Juan Ortiz de Matienzo against Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, to prevent the latter from making use of his patent to discover, conquer, and colonize a region lying between thirty-five degrees and thirty-seven degrees north latitude, on the ground that the territory in question belonged to the former by right of discovery. 1526.
2. Suit of Hernan Cuerbo de Quiros against Gutierrez de Miranda, in regard to the command of the fort at St. Augustine. 1575.

###### *"Autos fiscales"*:

1. Suit of the *fiscal* against the heirs of Juan Ponce de Leon, in reference to payment for the arms lost by that officer during his wars with the Indians. 1527.
2. *Id.* against Garcia Troche, a magistrate of Porto Rico, in regard to the appointment of Pánfilo de Narvaez as governor of Florida. 1527.
3. Proceedings of the *fiscal* and Juan de la Parra, in regard to the payment of the latter's salary as an officer in the expedition of 1565 to Florida. 1567. There are several other legal actions of this sort

brought in connection with the arrears of salary and of other payments due to soldiers and civilians who served in Florida between 1567 and 1579.

4. Suit of the *fiscal* against Miguel Henriquez, for having committed various excesses while in charge of the fort at St. Augustine. 1567.
5. *Id.* against Diego de Buitrago, a former sergeant of the troops in Florida, for not having complied with the sentence of the galleys imposed on him. 1568.
6. Proceedings of the *fiscal* and Juan Ponce de Leon, a magistrate of Porto Rico, in connection with a petition of the latter for the title of *adelantado* of Florida. 1568.
7. Suit of the *fiscal* against Francisco Nuñez, Diego Castellon, and Pascual Navarro, for their abandonment of Fort San Mateo in Florida, despite the fact that they had under their orders a garrison of 200 men. 1569.
8. *Id.* against Francisco de Eraso, a naval officer, for having brought an Indian princess (*casica*) from Florida to Spain. 1578.

"Residencias":

1. Of Juan Ortiz de Matienzo and Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon. 1527.
2. Of Hernando de Soto, former governor of the island of Fernandina (Cuba). 1544.

#### B. AUDIENCIA OF MEXICO.

"Autos entre partes":

Suit of Tristan de Luna y Arellano against Luis de Velasco, viceroy of New Spain, for an unjust deprivation of command in connection with the expedition to Florida. 1561.

"Autos fiscales":

1. Suit of the *fiscal* against García Ramirez de Cárdenas, on account of certain excesses committed by the latter while serving as an officer in the expedition to Cíbola. 1551.
2. *Id.* against Miguel de Orange and Juan Men, two Frenchmen who had gone to Florida without license. 1569.

#### C. AUDIENCIA OF GUADALAJARA.

"Autos fiscales":

Suit of the *fiscal* against Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, on account of the maltreatment of natives. 1553.

"Residencias":

Of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, former governor of the province of New Galicia. 1543.

#### D. AUDIENCIA OF THE HOUSE OF TRADE.

"Autos entre partes":

1. Suit of Fernando Ponce de Leon and of the municipality (*veinte y cuatro*) of Seville against Isabel de Bobadilla, wife of Hernando de Soto, in reference to the partition of certain property gained by conquest in Peru, Panama, and elsewhere. 1545.

2. Suit of Juan de Texada, a member of the *audiencia* of Seville, against the officials of the House of Trade, in reference to the charges preferred against them for the failure of the fleet under Pedro Menendez de Avilés to sail in August, 1561. 1562.
3. Suit of Pedro Menendez de Avilés against Francisco de Aguilar, attorney for certain soldiers in Florida, in reference to the payment of 300 ducats. 1576.

*"Autos fiscales":*

1. Proceedings of the *fiscal* and the heirs of Francisco Mendez, who had died in Florida, regarding the disposal of the property belonging to the decedent. 1561. Several other cases of this description are given.
2. Suits of the *fiscal* against the officials of the House of Trade, and against certain shipmasters and merchants of Seville, for the detention of the fleet commanded by Pedro Menendez de Avilés. 1562.
3. Suits of the *fiscal* against Pedro Menendez de Avilés, (1) for having disregarded the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon him; and (2) for having laden his vessels in colonial ports with goods to be sold in Havana. 1564.
4. Suit of the *fiscal* against Bartolomé Menendez de Avilés, admiral of the fleet under Pedro Menendez de Avilés, for his failure to obey certain royal orders. 1564.
5. Proceedings of the *fiscal* and Diego de Lema in reference to the salary due to the latter as an officer in the conquest of Florida. 1566. Several other suits for the recovery of arrears of salary and the like due to soldiers and civilians who served in Florida between 1566 and 1578 are mentioned.
6. Suit of the *fiscal* against Tomas Ingles and Tomas Juan, two English sailors held as prisoners, on account of certain excesses committed in the expedition of 1565 to Florida. 1568.

*"Informaciones y Probanzas":*

Confession of Diego de Valle, notary of Florida, in reference to certain notarial proceedings in that province. 1572.

E. "INDIFERENTE."

*"Autos entre partes":*

Suit of Jacobo Pierres, a Fleming, against Pedro Menendez de Avilés to recover the arrears of salary due to the former for services in Florida and elsewhere. 1568.

*"Autos fiscales":*

Proceedings of the *fiscal* and Estevan de las Alas in reference to the payment of the latter for his naval services. 1571.

## VIII. COURT RECORDS.

(Escríbanía de Cámara.)

These are judicial papers consigned directly from the offices of the Council of the Indies. Substantially they constitute a supplement to the documents described in the previous section, and serve as a continuation of them up to the second half of the eighteenth century. They are listed in 7 manuscript volumes, entitled "Inventario de autos de la Escríbanía de Cámara del Consejo de Indias." A manuscript index (*índice*) supplies references to the localities and technical matters cited in the several volumes of the inventory. It furnishes also the inclusive dates and the shelf-numbers of the *legajos*. In ascertaining the shelf-number of any *legajo*, however, care must be taken to note the one that appears on the right of each page in the index. The *legajos* themselves are numbered consecutively, instead of according to *estante, cajón*, and *legajo*.

So far as the manuscript guides are concerned, the only direct references which they contain to any part of the United States are those dealing with Florida. In the case of the *residencias* of the governors mentioned below, the papers relative to the judicial proceedings connected with the trial in the province itself are listed by *legajos* in the fourth volume of the inventory under the caption "Residencias de la gobernación de la Florida," while those relative to the judicial proceedings in the Council of the Indies and to the decision rendered by that body are listed similarly in the seventh volume of the inventory under the heading "Sentencias y autos pronunciados en el Consejo en vista de los de las residencias tomadas á los sujetos que devieron darlas." To avoid repetition, the two sets of documents are grouped together in the chronological sequence of *residencias* as they appear below.

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS: FLORIDA.

## A. "PLEITOS."

1. Suit of the *fiscal* against Diego de Velasco, lieutenant-governor for the *adelantado* of Florida, Hernando de Miranda, and Catalina Menéndez, concerning recovery of certain sums of money. 1577-1591.
2. *Id.* against Alonzo Diaz de Badajoz and other sureties for Gaspar Hernández Perete, commissary (*tenedor*) of provisions and munitions in Florida, in reference to payment of balance of latter's accounts. 1604-1609. Other suits dealing with financial and commercial matters are to be found under the names of the individuals concerned.
3. *Id.* against Eugenio de Espinosa, sergeant-major of the garrison at St. Augustine, for insubordinate conduct. 1644-1652.
4. *Id.* against Francisco de Lara, captain of infantry in the garrison at St. Augustine, for misconduct in office. 1667-1668.
5. *Id.* against Ignacio Rodriguez Roxo and Bernardo Nietto de Carvajal, officers of the garrison at St. Augustine, for their failure to repel the attack of certain hostile Indians, aided by English adventurers from the Bahamas, upon a place called Ayachin. 1723-1724.

## B. "RESIDENCIAS."

Official trials of this sort appear to have been conducted in the cases of the following governors, and during the years indicated, viz.:  
 Pedro Menendez Marqués (1577).  
 Gutierrez de Miranda and Domingo Martinez de Abendaño (1597-1607).  
 Pedro de Ybarra (1610-1617).  
 Juan de Olivera and Juan Treviño (1619).  
 Juan de Salinas (1626).  
 Luis de Roxas (1630-1633).  
 Andres Rodriguez de Villegas (1633-1635).  
 Eugenio de Espinosa and Antonio Ortiz (1638).  
 Damian de la Vega Castro (1643-1648).  
 Benito Ruiz de Salazar Ballecilla and Pedro Orruytiner (1656-1660).  
 Alonso de Aranguiz y Cortes (1668).  
 Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vega (1670-1673).  
 Manuel de Zendoya (1675-1682).  
 Pablo de Hita Salazar (1680-1686).  
 Juan Marquez de Cabrera and Pedro de Aranda y Avellaneda (1687-1691).  
 Diego de Quiroga y Losada (1694-1697).  
 Laureano de Torres y Ayala (1699-1703).  
 Francisco Sanchez del Moral (1737-1748).

## C. "COMISIONES."

Commission to Benito Ruiz de Salazar Ballecilla, governor of Florida, to take action by means of a *residencia* against Nicolas Ponce de Leon, controller (*contador*) of that province, and to ascertain what Pedro de Santa Cruz and Pedro Orruytiner had written to the king. 1652-1660.

## IX. OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER.

## (La Contaduría.)

These documents pertaining to the financial administration of the Council of the Indies extend over the period from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the last quarter of the eighteenth. They are classified chiefly by officers and by localities. In the first group are found the papers emanating from the Council proper and its various departments, from the House of Trade and from the tribunals of commerce (*consulados*) at Seville and Cadiz. The second group is made up of records concerning the several viceroyalties and their provincial divisions, which are arranged usually by financial sections (*cajas*). Under these general headings come the technical matters, the documents relating to which are placed in a more or less chronological order.

The collection is listed in the "Inventario de los papeles de la Contaduría general del Consejo de Indias," and in the index to it entitled "Indices

alfabéticos de todas las personas, materias y reynos, provincias, y pueblos de Indias, contenidos en el inventario de los papeles que vinieron de la Contaduría general del Consejo de Indias."

#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

##### A. THE COUNCIL OF THE INDIES AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.

1. Orders sent to the House of Trade in reference to the altar adornments, vestments, and other necessary articles to be provided for the churches and missions in New Spain, Florida, etc. 1581-1760.
2. Royal decrees (*cédulas*) directed to the House of Trade, commanding the payment of the expenses connected with the passage of missionaries to Florida. 1584-1669.
3. Special permits (*licencias*) to go to Florida. 1585-1592.
4. Letters from the Secretariat of New Spain to the controller's office, in reference to the issue of certificates of solvency of persons provided with benefices in New Spain, Florida, etc. 1718-1760.

##### B. THE HOUSE OF TRADE.

1. Documents relative to financial matters connected with the naval and military services of Pedro Menendez de Avilés, Sancho de Archiniega, Estevan de las Alas, Pedro Menendez Marqués, and others concerned in the early expeditions to Florida. 1562-1581. These must be sought for in some 15 *legajos*, the contents of which deal with the organization and equipment of fleets; the appointment of officers and the sureties given by them; regulations and instructions for officers, sailors, and soldiers; registries of tonnage; transit taxes; accounts of receipts and expenditures, etc. The inventory furnishes the following specific allusions to Florida:  
"Accounts rendered by . . . Pedro Menendez de Avilés . . . as general of the fleet and as governor of Florida." (1562-1574.)  
"Accounts rendered by . . . Francisco Duarte, in regard to the equipment and dispatch of . . . the fleet sent to Florida in charge of . . . Sancho de Archiniega." (1565-1576.)  
"Accounts rendered by . . . Pedro Menendez de Avilés and his heirs, concerning the equipment of the fleet, and the maintenance of the soldiery in Florida and Havana." (1567-1576.)  
"Recognizance of Pedro de Haro, in reference to the commodities that he received for the voyage to Florida in a galleon of the fleet under the command of . . . Pedro Menendez de Avilés." (1571.)  
"Account rendered by . . . Rodrigo Junco concerning the provisions that he had received for transportation to Florida." (1578.)
2. Credit and debit (*cargo y data*) for the purchase of chalices, altar adornments, and vestments for the churches in Florida, and elsewhere. 1584.
3. Registries of fleets and galleons, and records of the departments of supplies, inspection, and expenditure connected with the transportation of soldiers, arms, and provisions to Florida, and to other provinces. 1675-1686.

## C. "CAJA" OF MEXICO.

1. "Relacion de los sueldos de todos los empleados en Indias." [1571.] This is an undated document contained in a *legajo* bearing the label "Relaciones y noticias de los valores de la Real Hacienda, de lo que se le debia por tributos y sus cargas, así en las cajas de este Reyno [i. e., Nueva España], á que son relativas, como en las de Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, y Cuba." 1539-1571. From internal evidence its date seems to be 1571. Among other details it gives some interesting information about the payment of officers and soldiers in Florida, and of the officers and crews of the ships engaged in the early expeditions to that province.
2. Sworn statement (*relación jurado*) of the account rendered by Diego de Vargas Zapata y Lujan, Marquis of La Nava de Bracinas, former governor of New Mexico, concerning the sums spent during his administration of that province. 1691-1697.
3. Schedule of annual allowances for the garrisons in the interior of New Spain, New Galicia and New Mexico. 1697.
4. Letters of the viceroy of New Spain concerning (1) the money left in the treasury of Florida by Diego de Quiroga, the former governor of that province, to meet the expenses of his *residencia*, but which was used to pay the soldiers (1697); and (2) the reinforcement of Florida at the time of the recent attack made upon it by the English (1703).
5. Letters, reports, and testimonials in regard to the arms and munitions of war in St. Augustine, Florida, the payment of the garrison, and of the subsidy (*situado*) given to that province. 1713-1718.
6. Statement of the expenditure caused by the expedition under the command of the Marquis of San Miguel de Aguayo y Santa Olaya "in the province of Texas in the New Philippines." 1719-1722.

## D. "CAJA" OF ST. AUGUSTINE IN FLORIDA.

This section contains twenty-five *legajos* covering the period 1565-1757. The documents consist of letters, representations (*representaciones*), accounts (*cuentas*), settlements of accounts (*feneamientos*), attestations (*comprobaciones*), sworn statements (*relaciones juradas*), testimony of witnesses (*testimonios*), memorials (*memoriales*), receipts (*recetas, cartas de pago*), commissions (*comisiones*), charges of irregularities (*cargos*), writs (*ejecutorias*), legal proceedings (*autos*), etc. They emanate from local officials and boards of magistrates in Florida, Havana, and Mexico, and from the financial department of the Council of the Indies.

Among the matters treated are:

Food supplies and military stores (*provision de boca y guerra, bastimentos, pertrechos, municiones*).

Subsidies (*situados, situaciones*).

The looting of the treasury at St. Augustine and the burning of its papers by the English in 1586.

Bookkeeping and the management of the treasury (*teneduría y tesorería*).

Gifts to the natives (*gratificaciones de Indios*).

*Residencia* of Diego de Rebolledo, a governor (1660).

The wretched condition of the province in 1660 on account of its neglect by the viceroy of New Spain.

The expense connected with the bringing of blacksmiths, locksmiths, and ship carpenters to Florida (1677), and with the reconstruction of the fort at St. Augustine (1684).

The mismanagement of the treasury (1688).

The revenue from the half annate (*media annata*).

Property seized in reprisals on the English colonists (1728).

## X. THE HOUSE OF TRADE.

### (*La Casa de Contratación*.)

So multifarious were the activities of this great centre of commercial administration that a brief description of its huge assortment of records dating from 1503 to 1779 must be confined to a selection of such of the classes of documents mentioned in the manuscript inventory and indexes that list them as yield some direct reference to the United States. The classes of documents mentioned in the manuscript inventory and indexes especially of criminals (*autos de oficios*); registers of the departure and arrival of vessels (*registros de ida y venida de naos*) sailing independently (*sueltas*) or in company with the armadas (*las que fueron con generales*); registry sheets and rules (*pliegos y reglamentos de registros*); papers relating to the armadas (*papeles de armadas*); bound volumes of papers relating to the armadas (*libros de armadas*); patents connected with the dispatch of armadas (*asientos de armadas*); accounts rendered by ship-masters (*cuentas de maestres*), factors (*factores*) and receivers of the transit-tax (*receptores de averias*); letters of generals of armadas to the king and to the tribunal of the House of Trade (*cartas de generales de armadas escritas á S. M. y al tribunal de la Casa de Contratación*); and papers concerning missions (*misiones*). In passing it might be observed that the word *armada* refers not only to the armed squadron proper, but also to the fleet of merchantmen (*flota*) which it convoyed.

Of the nine large manuscript volumes that serve as a general guide to the documents of the House of Trade, four are given over to an inventory ("Inventario de los papeles de la Contratación de Sevilla"). To each of these volumes there is an index of names of persons, listed in a separate volume ("Indice alfabético de todas las personas contenidas en el primer tomo, el segundo tomo," etc.). Another single volume contains topical and geographical indexes to the inventory as a whole ("Indices alfabéticos de las materias y pueblos de Indias contenidos en los cuatro tomos de los inventarios de la Contratación de Sevilla").

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

## A. "AUTOS DE OFICIO."

A series of criminal trials conducted before Pedro Menendez de Avilés in St. Augustine, Florida. 1566.

B. "REGISTROS DE IDA DE LAS [NAOS] QUE FUERON SUELTA  
Á LA FLORIDA."

Thirteen items arranged according to the names of shipmasters and their vessels. 1586-1731.

C. "REGISTROS DE VENIDA DE LAS [NAOS] QUE VINIERON  
SUELTA DE LA FLORIDA."

Six items arranged as before. 1598-1730.

D. "REGISTROS DE VENIDA DE LAS [NAOS] QUE VENIERON  
SUELTA DE LA NUEVA ORLEANS."

One item. 1779.

E. "REGISTRO DE LAS NAOS DE VENIDA QUE VOLVIERON DE  
AMÉRICA Á CANARIAS."

One item concerning a ship from Florida. 1683.

## F. "PLIEGOS Y REGLAMENTOS DE REGISTROS IDA Á LA LUISIANA."

One item. 1778.

## G. "PAPELES DE ARMADA."

1. Group of documents entitled "Pedro Menendez de Avilés, *adelantado* of Florida, went as general of the fleet of New Spain in 1560 and returned in 1563. Went to colonize Florida in 1565 and in 1568 became general of the coast-guard galleons (*galeones guarda costas*). Died in 1574."
2. *Id.* entitled "Sancho de Archiniega, general of an armada that sailed to Florida in 1566." The documents cover the period 1566-1582.
3. *Id.* entitled "Estevan de las Alas, governor of Florida, came from that province with six galleons in 1571 and made preparations to return thither in October of the same year, but failed to do so." The documents are dated 1583.
4. *Id.* entitled "Pedro Menendez Marqués, nephew of the *adelantado*, was appointed governor of Florida in 1577 with the same powers as those held by his uncle, but the appointment did not take effect. He went to Tierra Firme, etc." The documents cover the period 1591-1597.

## H. "LIBROS DE ARMADAS."

Group of documents entitled "Account of the provisions and munitions supplied for the armada to be sent to Florida under Sancho de Archiniego as general." 1566-1567.

**I. "ASIENTOS DE ARMADA."**

A bound volume entitled "Book of Florida, of capitulations and patents (*capitulaciones y asientos*) of governors and generals, of the *adelantado* Pedro Menendez de Avilés, and of the controller, Lazaro Sanchez de Mercado, and decrees relating to salaries and instructions from the year 1517 to the year 1578." Except for a few loose papers which have been slipped in between the leaves, the volume is made up of copies of patents, capitulations, commissions, decrees, and instructions relating to the expeditions to Florida of Pánfilo de Narvaez (1526-1527), Hernando de Soto (1537-1539), Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon (1562-1563), and Pedro Menendez de Avilés (1565-1577). The commissions, decrees, and instructions were intended to amplify, explain, and enforce the provisions of the patents granted to those persons, and the terms of the capitulations concluded with them. The handwriting of the copies indicates that they were prepared about the end of the sixteenth century. Among the loose documents are letters from the governor of Florida, a report of the military committee (*junta de guerra*) of the Council of the Indies, a royal decree, and various instructions and ordinances, dated in 1675 and 1676. The matters treated include missions, letters of marque, fortifications, troops, judicial proceedings, Indian disturbances, and financial affairs.

**J. "CUENTAS DE MAESTRES."**

These relate to the armada dispatched to Florida under the command of Sancho de Archiniega (1566), and to the vessels sent to that province under the command of Rodrigo de Junco (1578).

**K. "CUENTAS DEL FACTOR."**

These relate to the equipment of the armada dispatched to Florida in charge of Sancho de Archiniega. 1565-1568.

**L. "CUENTAS DE RECEPTORES DE AVERIAS."**

These relate to the armadas sent to Florida under the command of Pedro Menendez de Avilés, Bartolomé Menendez de Avilés, and Christóbal de Eraso. 1656-1566.

**M. "CARTES DE GENERALES DE ARMADAS."**

Among the letters are nine from Pedro Menendez de Avilés bearing on the situation in Florida. They are dated August 28 and September 20, 1566; February 12, 17 and "end of February," July 30, September 21, October 2, 1567, and July 22, 1571. Two others from Pedro Menendez Marqués, dated December 16, 1570, and October 21, 1577, deal with the same theme.

**N. "MISIONES."**

Group of documents relating to the Franciscan missions in Florida. 1610-1770.

**XI. THE HOUSE OF TRADE AND THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE  
AT CADIZ.**

(*La Contratación y el Consulado de Cadiz.*)

This collection of about 2,000 *legajos*, covering the period from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth, came from the provincial library at Cadiz to the Archives of the Indies in 1903. It is roughly classified in an inventory ("Libro de actas") which affords no reference whatever to any part of the United States. To ascertain whether there are any documents bearing on this theme, the *legajos* would have to be examined individually. Their present condition of neglect, however, suggests that such an examination would be difficult of accomplishment and fruitless in result.

**XII. TRIBUNAL OF PORT ARRIVALS, AND OF THE SUPERVISORY  
COMMISSION OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY, AT CADIZ.**

*Juzgado de Arribadas y Comisaria Interventora de Hacienda Pública en Cadiz.)*

The maritime and financial documents classified under this head relate to practically the same matters as those dealt with in the papers of the House of Trade and of the office of the Controller. They are listed by *estantes* and *legajos* in two separate inventories composed of sheets loosely sewn together. The first inventory bears the title "Inventario general de los papeles de la Secretaría del Juzgado de Arribadas," and the second the title "Inventario general de los papeles de la Comisaria Interventora de Hacienda Pública en Cadiz." Most of the documents belong to the eighteenth century, but there are some of the late seventeenth and early nineteenth century as well. The only direct allusions to any part of the United States found among the general entries in the inventories are the following:

1. Papers relative to the missions in Florida and other parts of New Spain. 1717-1793.
2. Letters from Florida, Louisiana, and the West Indies. 1717-1822.
3. Accounts of expenses connected with recruiting and equipping the regiment of infantry in Louisiana. 1793-1802.

**XIII. POSTAL PAPERS.**

(*Papeles de Correos.*)

The documents relative to the colonial postal and packet service are comprised in some 484 *legajos* which are numbered consecutively. They are arranged in part topographically, according to *audiencias*, or according to the names of certain ports of dispatch in Spain and the colonies, and in part under the designation "General." In date they range chiefly from

the last half of the eighteenth century to the first half of the nineteenth. The general contents of the *legajos* are described in the "Indice é inventarios de los papeles de correos."

References to the postal system in Louisiana, the Floridas, and the Internal Provinces, and to shipments of goods consigned to or from these areas, may be found in the 44 *legajos* listed under "Mexico," in the 13 listed under "Vera Cruz," and in the 76 listed under "Havana." The Havana papers, for example, allude to various accounts accompanied by vouchers (*cuentas documentadas*) which the director (*administrador*) of the postal and packet service at New Orleans sent to his superior at Havana between 1766 and 1768.

#### XIV. MAPS.

According to certain correspondence preserved in the office of the secretary of the Archives of the Indies, a considerable number of maps and plans were sent from this repository, early in the nineteenth century, to the Hydrographic Depository (Depósito Hidrográfico) and the Ministry of War at Madrid. Of these maps and plans 89 concerned Louisiana and the Floridas, and 152 New Spain and its Internal Provinces. A list of the maps, charts, etc., belonging to the Ministry of War has been published by that office under the title *Catálogo General del Archivo de Mapas, Planos, y Memorias del Depósito de la Guerra*, two volumes (Madrid, 1900). Since the consignment to the repositories mentioned, a number of other maps and plans dealing with some portion of the United States have been discovered in the Archives of the Indies. They are listed in Torres Lanzas, *Relación Descriptiva de los Mapas, Planos, etc..de México y Floridas existentes en el Archivo General de Indias*, two volumes (Seville, 1900).

## GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The titles of books, pamphlets, articles, reports, and the like, together with the names of the inventories, indexes, and other manuscript sources of information, concerning the General Archives at Simancas, the National Historical Archives at Madrid, and the General Archives of the Indies at Seville, will be found in the historical and descriptive paragraphs that introduce the account of each repository and of its various sections. In the following list only the books and articles that deal with the Spanish Archives as a whole will be mentioned. None of the treatises gives anything like a complete description.

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By William R. Shepherd. In the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1903, I. 145-183.  
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- Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, second series, II. 367; third series, II. 497; V. 111; VI. 71, 269; XV. 1.  
*Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, I. 216; II. 1; IV. 1; VI. 377, 597; VIII. 453.  
A long series of reports made by French scholars to the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and published periodically since 1850. For the sake of completeness of citation, the special references to the repositories at Simancas, Madrid, and Seville, mentioned above in their proper connection, have been repeated here.
- Diccionario de la Administración Española.* By Marcelo Martínez Alcubilla. Fifth edition. (Madrid, 1892-1894.)  
Under the word "Archivos" will be found an account of the organization and management of the Spanish archives.
- Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos.*  
The official organ of the professional body of archivists, librarians, and curators. It is issued monthly at Madrid.
- Anuario del Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Anticuarios*, I., II. (Madrid, 1882-1883.)  
An official publication of which only these two volumes appeared. The information they give is somewhat antiquated.

*Archivos Españoles: su Origen y su Historia.* By Francisco Martín Arrabel. (Madrid, 1892.)

Hastily compiled and often erroneous in statement.

*Handschriftenschränze Spaniens.* By Rudolf Beer. (Vienna, 1894.)

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*Les Archives de l'Histoire de France.* By Charles Victor Langlois and Henri Stein. (Paris, 1891.) Pp. 695-706.

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